Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-089
Wednesday
10 May 1989

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-089

CONTENTS

10 May 1989

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Seeks UNESCO Membership for Palestine *[KUNA]* 1
WHO Officials Discuss Palestine Membership *[KUNA]* 1
'Arafat 'Monthly Message' to Palestinians *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 1
'Arafat Adviser Discusses Peace Process 5 May *[London AL-HAWADITH 5 May]* 4
Qaddumi Holds Talks With Algeria's Bessaieh *[Sanaa VOP]* 6
UAE Paper Cited on U.S. Middle East Plan *[KUNA]* 6
Paper on Postponement of PLO Visit to Syria *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 8 May]* 6
Radicals 'Could Heed' Hashemi-Rafsanjani Call *[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 10 May]* 7

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Cheloufi Receives Soviet Military Delegation *[APS]* 8
FLN's Mehri Meets Delegation *[Algiers TV]* 8

Egypt

Mubarak Returns From Visits to Jordan, Iraq *[MENA]* 8
Issues Statement *[MENA]* 8
ACC Summit Reportedly Set for 18-19 May *[MENA]* 8
Consultations Continue *[MENA]* 9
Membership Restored on Arab Health Council *[Cairo Radio]* 9
Soviet Economic Delegation Begins 5-Day Visit *[MENA]* 9
Yugoslav Foreign Minister Leaves Cairo *[MENA]* 9
'Abd al-Majid Comments *[MENA]* 10
Fatah Official Salah Khalaf Leaves Cairo *[MENA]* 10
Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives 9 May *[MENA]* 10
Editorial on Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Call to PLO *[AL-AKHBAR 8 May]* 10
Wafd Leader Cited on Court Ruling, Elections *[AL-WAFD 8 May]* 11
Anti-Narcotics Director on Recent Operations *[London AL-MAJALLAH 3-9 May]* 11

Libya

JANA on Baker-Shevardnadze Moscow Meeting 12
Algerian Envoy Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi *[Tripoli Radio]* 12
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Somali Envoy, Message *[Tripoli Radio]* 12

Sudan

Rebel Calls Al-Mahdi Offer 'Irrelevant' *[AFP]* 12
SPLA on Implementation of Peace Initiative *[Radio SPLA]* 13

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Arrives 9 May *[KUNA]* 14
Foreign Minister Discusses Lebanon, Arab Summit *[KUNA]* 14

Oman

Sultan Says Iranians 'Truly Interested' in Peace *[Muscat Radio]* 14

PDRY

Spanish Communist Party Delegation Ends Visit *[Aden Radio]* 15

Saudi Arabia

Bahraini Heir Apparent Ends Visit, Departs *[Riyadh Radio]* 15
Oil Ministry Source Denies Quota Violations *[SPA]* 15

IRAQ

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives, Meets With President *[Baghdad Radio]* 16
Statement on Lebanon Issued *[Baghdad Radio]* 16
Tariq 'Aziz Meets With Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad *[Baghdad Radio]* 16
Sudanese Defense Minister Received by President *[Baghdad Radio]* 17
Departs 10 May *[INA]* 17
Tanker Explodes, 'Huge Fires' at Bandar-e 'Abbas *[Baghdad Radio]* 17

ISRAEL

Shamir Hospitalized With 'Slight Weakness' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 18
Shamir Demands 'Prior Agreement' to Process *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 May]* 18
Rabin Discusses 'Uprising,' IDF Deterrence *[AL HAMISHMAR 9 May]* 22
Shomron Discusses Dealing With 'Uprising' *[HATZOFE 9 May]* 24
'Positive Aspects' of 'Uprising' Examined *[HA'ARETZ 9 May]* 26
Paper Views Elimination of Collaborators *[HA'ARETZ 5 May]* 27
Soviets Seeking Accord With U.S. on Region *[MA'ARIV 28 Apr]* 29
Moscow Delegation Receiving Guests on Holiday *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Sharon Reportedly Breaking Promise to Poland *[MA'ARIV 9 May]* 30
Jerusalem Arabic on Jordanian Media's 'Lies' 31
Casualty Toll in Territories Updated *[HA'OLAM HAZE 9 May]* 31
1 Killed, 1 Wounded in Clash in Ramallah Camp *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Police Van 'Rescued' From Hebron Area Village *[Jerusalem TV]* 31
2 Molotov Cocktails Thrown at Car in North *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Peres Hospitalized for Scheduled Surgery *[HADASHOT 30 Apr]* 32
Independence Day Population Figures Released *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
Foreign Debt Falls to Lowest Level in 7 Years *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 May]* 32
Development of New Military Equipment Reported *[MA'ARIV 8 May]* 32

JORDAN

Egyptian President Mubarak Pays Official Visit 34
Arrives, Meets King Husayn *[MENA]* 34
Holds Talks With King Husayn *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 34
Leaves for Baghdad *[Amman Radio]* 34
King Comments on Talks *[Amman TV]* 35
Al-Baz Comments on Talks *[MENA]* 35
Prime Minister Discusses Elections, Economy *[Amman Radio]* 35
King Husayn Chairs Cabinet, Gives Directives *[Amman Radio]* 36

LEBANON

AFP: Junblatt Threatens Arab Observer Force 38
Al-Sabah on Junblatt Comment *[VOL]* 38
'Swift Moves' Conducted To Salvage Cease-Fire *[Beirut Radio]* 38
Al-Husayni, Al-Huss Return From Damascus *[Beirut Radio]* 38
Fadlallah Urges Action Against 'Zionist Regime' *[IRNA]* 38

Communist Party Leader Hawi on 'Awn, Syria *[Paris L'HUMANITE 24 Apr]* 39
U.S. Ambassador's Residence Hit in Shelling *[RFL]* 40
'Fierce' Fighting Reported in Mountain Areas *[Voice of National Resistance]* 40
Eastern Areas Receive 'Concentrated' Shelling *[RFL]* 40
53 Killed, 341 Injured in 4 Days of Fighting *[Beirut Radio]* 40

SYRIA

Arab League Officials Meet Foreign Minister *[KUNA]* 41
Depart for Beirut 9 May *[KUNA]* 41
Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Al-Husayni, Al-Huss *[SANA]* 41
Commentary Criticizes Lebanon's General 'Awn *[Damascus Radio]* 41

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Reportage on Battle for City of Jalalabad 43
Government Forces Break Siege *[AFP]* 43
Rebel Sources Deny Siege Broken *[AFP]* 43
Attacks on Jalalabad Halted *[IRNA]* 43
Attempt To Break Siege 'Foiled' *[Islamabad Radio]* 44
Offer To 'Vacate' City Reported *[IRNA]* 44
Kabul Troops Surrender in Khowst; Bomber Downed *[Islamabad Radio]* 44
Kabul Reports 50 Rebels Killed, 30 Wounded 9 May 44
Najibullah Meets Pakistan's Wali Khan 8 May *[Kabul International]* 44
Najibullah Receives Mugabe Envoy, Message *[Kabul International]* 45
Violation Notices 459-461 Sent to UNGOMAP *[BAKHTAR]* 45
Notices 469-470 *[Kabul International]* 46

India

AFP: Pakistani Forces Shell Siachen Glacier 46
Bombs Explode in Kashmir 8-9 May; 1 Killed *[Delhi TV]* 46
Extension of President's Rule in Punjab Approved *[Delhi Radio]* 46
Nepalese Rights Head on Government's 'Oppression' *[Delhi Radio]* 47
Fire Breaks Out at Maharashtra Ordnance Factory *[Delhi Radio]* 47

Iran

Paper Clarifies Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Call *[IRNA]* 47
Discussion of Call Urged *[IRNA]* 47
Cabinet Discusses Reappraisal of Constitution *[Tehran Radio]* 48
Paper Questions 'Arafat's 'Competence' *[IRNA]* 48
Official on Hashemi-Rafsanjani's USSR Visit *[IRNA]* 48
Mujahidin's Rabbani Comments, Departs Tehran *[Tehran Radio]* 48
Afghan NLF Sets Up Bureaus in Tehran, Mashhad *[IRNA]* 49
Iraqi POW's Meet Families, Seek Asylum *[IRNA]* 49
Foreign Minister Interviewed on Geneva Talks *[KEYHAN 24 Apr]* 49
Khamene'i's PRC Trip Seen as 'Turning Point' *[IRNA]* 50
Further Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to PRC *[cross-reference]* 50
Ship Damaged by U.S. Nears Relaunch Date *[IRNA]* 50
Editorial Urges Execution of 'U.S. Spies' *[KEYHAN 23 Apr]* 51
Editorial Assails French Support for Iraq *[TEHRAN TIMES 2 May]* 51
Editorial Urges Saudis To 'Mend Fences' *[TEHRAN TIMES 4 May]* 52
Ministry Reports Abadan Oil Shipments Resume *[IRNA]* 53
Execution of Bank Note Forgers Approved *[Tehran Radio]* 53

Pakistan

PPP, MQM Agree To Discuss Differences *[Islamabad Radio]* 53
UN Delegate on Nuclear Nonproliferation *[Islamabad International]* 53

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Seeks UNESCO Membership for Palestine

JN0905202889 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Paris, 9 May (KUNA)—The State of Palestine officially asked UNESCO today to consider it as a full UNESCO member rather than as an observer, which is its current status.

This came in a message from Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat to UNESCO Director General Federico Mayor in which he asked the latter to submit the Palestinian application to the UNESCO Executive Board and then to its next general conference.

In a related development, Dr 'Umar Masalihah, the Palestinian UNESCO observer who submitted the membership application, told KUNA today that the Palestinian application is supported by seven [as received] states that are members of the Executive Board. He added that these states will ask that the application be discussed during the next session of the Executive Board later this month.

Masalihah pointed out that these states are Egypt, Algeria, Senegal, Mauritania, Nigeria, and the Yemen Arab Republic. He went on to say that this Arab support will help hold a discussion of the application by the Executive Board during the May session and prevent it from being postponed, as some Western nations desire.

Masalihah said that the application will be submitted once it is approved by the board to the UNESCO General Assembly in its 17 October meeting for discussion by the UNESCO's 158 members. He indicated that the acceptance of the Palestinian application requires the approval of either a two-thirds or a simple majority according to the latest amendment to the voting system in the organization.

Masalihah conveyed to KUNA here his confidence that the Palestinian application will be approved in either case. He added: "We are sure that UNESCO will approve the application, as 94 states have recognized the State of Palestine while 106 states have recognized the independence declaration proclaimed in Algiers".

Masalihah added that the Palestinian application has met all the required conditions and procedures pertaining to joining UNESCO according to the organization's committee of experts.

However, Palestinian officials expected that "the United States will fight this application through its allies and indirectly, as opposed to the way it has been leading the opposition to full Palestinian membership of the WHO." The United States withdrew from UNESCO in 1985. However, it has maintained observer status.

UNESCO Palestinian observer Dr 'Umar Masalihah said: "Working to secure the approval of Palestine's membership will be a real diplomatic and legal battle here, and the Arabs must exert pressure now more than ever to help the Palestinian application secure the required approval."

He expressed the belief that U.S. resistance to Palestine's quest for joining the UN agencies and organizations stems from its fear that such memberships will lead to a full Palestinian UN membership.

WHO Officials Discuss Palestine Membership

JN1005124089 Kuwait KUNA in English 1210 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Geneva, May 10 (KUNA)—Senior officials at the World Health Organization (WHO) are now convinced that Palestine will be accepted as a full member, and that the U.S. will withdraw as a result.

A top WHO official, declining to be identified, said "There is no little doubt that Palestine will be in and the funding will go."

"The cuts to our budget will be applied across the board, at the Geneva headquarters, in the regional offices and in the individual countries health programmes", the official told KUNA.

The U.S. has made it clear that it will halt its contribution of 25 per cent of the WHO's total budget if Palestine is voted in as the U.N. agency's 167 state member.

The first draft, by the 21-member Arab group, is only one line long and simply asks the WHO to "admit the State of Palestine as a member of the World Health Organization".

A second, which delegates say has been issued by the U.S., but which has been formally tabled by a group of small nations such as Tonga, the Solomon Islands, Samoa and the Cook Islands, calls for a study to be made on the Palestinian application and for the request to be discussed next year.

'Arafat 'Monthly Message' to Palestinians

JN1005080489 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1846 GMT 9 May 89

["Monthly Message" to Palestinians by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and head of the State of Palestine, on the 18th month of the Palestinian uprising; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Verily, We have granted thee a manifest victory: That God may forgive thee thy faults of the past and those to follow; fulfill His favor to thee; and guide thee on the straight way. And that God may help thee with powerful help. [koranic verses]

O my kinfolk, all my kinfolk; O beloved ones in the homeland and the diaspora; O masses of the auspicious intifadah [uprising]; O blessed heroes throughout the cherished homeland; O steadfast people in the camps of pride and glory: In this blessed month, our people's auspicious intifadah begins its 18th month of heroism and glorious struggle. By their gigantic, victorious intifadah, our Palestinian people have changed the world's conception and view of our people's just cause.

They are recorded in the fateful annals of our people's history, which is replete with sacrifices, martyrs and glorious victories over the Zionist occupiers and the Israeli occupation army. They have paved the way for the intifadah multitudes to continue their triumphant campaign for a free and independent Palestine and so that our national flag will fly over Holy Jerusalem, our capital, whose soil is today watered by the blood of convoys of righteous martyrs who lead the march and who, together with their beloved mujahiddin, face the bullets of the Israeli occupation army and settlers, and the attacks by Zionists and their agents in southern Lebanon.

These martyrs had absolute faith in the inevitable victory, the inevitable victory, ['Arafat repeats himself] the inevitable victory, and in the Palestinian state, the Palestinian state, the Palestinian state over the soil of our Palestinian soil, over our Palestinian soil, over the soil of Palestine, over the soil of Palestine.

My beloved heroes, my beloved hero revolutionaries in all positions of confrontation; O people of the intifadah and victory: The month of April is the month of martyrs and sacrifices, the month of heroism and challenges. History will record the feats and immortal epics of struggle carried out by heroes, revolutionaries, and strugglers against the enemy government, army and settlers during this month.

Therefore, you alone, brothers, continued to hold the initiative. With this historic stubbornness to triumph the Israeli enemy began the countdown and retreat. Credit, all credit, goes to you, O people of immortal and splendid heroism which is today cited as an example of struggle for the vanquished or oppressed world peoples.

April is the month in which beloved Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and 'Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni were martyred. Shamir and Rabin wanted this month to be the month of plots and maneuvering. During this month, as well as before and after it, the massacres of the old town of Nabulus, the massacres of Nahhalin, and the massacres of Gaza were perpetrated.

During this month, too, our sanctities in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Bethlehem were violated in an abortive attempt to terrorize our people and strike at our blessed intifadah.

O brothers and dear ones, the months of April and Ramadan have given impetus to our national struggle for whose highest aims the hero child martyrs have striven. These children were the first to find martyrdom and heroism. This proves that the intifadah is continuing with God's care. It will never stop until the flag of independent Palestine flutters over our capital, Holy Jerusalem.

O brother heroes of the National Leadership of the Intifadah: O brother heroes of the popular committees and frameworks: O dear heroes of the strike forces: O people in the homeland and diaspora: the enemy government, which is isolated on the international level, and which makes useless attempts to quell the intifadah, was forced, under international pressure and the desire to maneuver and cheat, to announce its readiness to conduct elections for our people in our occupied territories.

Take care, these elections are a trap and a conspiracy—a conspiracy to control and end the intifadah. Our people were very strong in their will, steadfastness, and determination to achieve victory, when they announced, inside and outside the homeland and with one voice, will, and breath, that the elections will never be conducted under occupation, but only after the occupation, including its structures, institutions, and army, have disappeared, whether they like it or not.

I am here, in the name of the entire Palestinian people, and let those far and near and the whole world hear me. I am for elections, democracy, and for our people's right to free expression. We are proud of our democracy. However, there will be no democracy without freedom, and there will be no democracy under occupation and its army.

We tried elections in 1976. What were the results and the Zionist reaction? Do you remember or shall I remind you? You can see. You have those who were imprisoned, deported, killed, and murdered. There were also those whose cars were booby-trapped, whose houses were demolished, whose legs were amputated. You know, we can recall this. Also, one cannot be deceived from the same place twice.

O righteous heroes in the steadfast cities, camps, and villages, our people's triumphant intifadah has forced international changes, and our people are expanding friendly international every day. At the same time, the grip is tightening around the neck of occupation.

The Paris visit and meeting with President Mitterrand have introduced a decisive international change toward our people, national rights, and Palestinian state at this decisive time in the international arena.

The call for holding the international conference and our full and equal participation in it have gained French, European, Soviet, and PRC support, and the support of the Nonaligned, African, and Islamic states, and of all free and honest men in the world.

The U.S. Administration is still hesitant to support the international conference, which is the only means to achieve a just and lasting peace in Palestine and the Middle East. The United States has continued to hinder the PLO and the State of Palestine's efforts to solidify their new positions in international organizations.

It is using all its weight to prevent the PLO from achieving this. This is in addition to its financial pressure and its attempt to block aid to our people and the PLO.

O heroes, makers of life and history, and builders of the present and future; our new generals—and I am proud of you in front of the world—listen to me. The only path open for the Israeli enemy is its complete and unconditional withdrawal and the recognition of our people's right to freedom and independence.

Our people's triumphant intifadah will continue to escalate mightily. The steadfastness of our masses in the camps of pride and steadfastness in Lebanon against the attacks of Zionists and agents will be stepped up despite the assassinations, aggression, and sieges of Sidon, Tyre, and the south that are carried out in implementation of the war scenario they are drawing up for Lebanon and the south in a bid to break out of the deadlock and isolation.

This, brethren, explains the current evil attempt to dismember and partition sisterly Lebanon. Yes, sacrifices will continue despite all this. The popular resistance and revolution will continue despite all plots and pressures, including the financial, political, military, and informational ones, until our people realize the target sought by generations and represented by national independence and full soverieignty over our Palestinian soil.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We will, without doubt, help our apostles and those who believe, both in this world's life and on the day when the witnesses will stand forth. [Koranic verses] O my brothers, beloved ones, kinfolk, all kinfolk; O valiant revolutionaries; O cubs of the RPG and children of the stones: Victory is imminent.

Remember, brothers, that victory is imminent. We are in the last quarter of the hour in this historic confrontation, during which battles intensify, hardships accumulate, epics increase, and plots multiply. The enemy is defending its last positions and its defense lines are collapsing one by one on all fronts, thanks to our blessed intifadah and the battles of confrontation and steadfastness in southern Lenanon, and the political confrontations stemming from your national program.

They are also collapsing at the United Nations and its strongholds in Europe, Canada, Japan, and even the United States itself and among the Jewish communities, in addition to the Israeli forces of peace and democracy.

Therefore, the enemy's fierceness increased. I know why. It lost its mind and senses. Its fierceness and crimes increased. Have we not lost many [words inditinct] in this hot and explosive confrontation? Have we not lost many in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah? Have the lists of martyrs, wounded, and detainees not increased? Have the daily crimes of the enemy and its army and settlers not increased?

Therefore, my beloved ones and brothers, we require more and more patience and perseverance; solidity and closeness of ranks. We also require more and more unity, unity, unity, unity. Do you hear me? Unity, unity, unity by all our people, their institutions, cadres, and sectors—children, women, and men; students, peasants, laborers and merchants; manufacturers and landlords; poor and rich; craftsmen and academicians; all the people inside and outside our occupied territory—through accurate organization and enlightened mass cadres that contain all because they are the property of all and not confined to a particular organization, team, group, or class to the exclusion of others.

This unity must include everyone. These frameworks must include all sides. It must include this or that team, organization, and group. Do you hear me, my brothers, do you hear me? Our unity is mixed with the blood of martyrs who fell on the cradle of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem, may God's peace and blessings be upon him.

These martyrs are also falling in Jerusalem, the point of departure for Prophet Muhammad's midnight journey to the seven heavens, may God's peace and blessing be upon him. This unity gave the most splendid examples of martyrdom, sacrifice, self-denial, and cohesion. Organization entrenches cohesion among us and helps us confront the fierce Israeli onslaughts and the hated Zionist occupation.

This organization includes all our people and provides an example of devotion, steadfastness, and genuine revolutionary rivalry. This organization settles people's problems and does not complicate them. Do you hear, settles people's problems and does not complicate them? This is the responsibility of all of you.

Therefore, we must provide these people with good and wise committees to settle their problems. In addition to this are the revolutionary disciplinary committees with their good morals and reputation.

In light of this, O my people, all my people, I urge you to adhere to organization, organization, organization, unity, unity, unity, patience, patience, patience, persistence, persistence, persistence, and steadfastness, steadfastness, steadfastness. Together we have a date with life. Together we have a date with victory.

O my kinfolk, brothers, and beloved ones. O steadfast people in the camps of southern Lebanon, in the homeland, and in all positions of confrontation and challenge, O masses of our glorious Arab nation, the darker the night, the closer the emergence of dawn.

Dawn is coming, dawn is coming, dawn is coming, victory is coming, victory is coming, victory is coming, and the state is a stone's throw away—the Palestinian state is a stone's throw away. They see it far and we see it near, and we tell the truth. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: And to enter your Temple as they had entered it before, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [Koranic verses]

We pledge to you, O our prisoners and detainees in the enemy's prisons, we pledge to you O our valiant wounded, and righteous martyrs that we will pursue the triumphant march until victory. We pledge to you, O our heroic people, children, women, and men that your revolution will pursue struggle and intifadah until the flag of independent Palestine flutters high over holy Jerusalem, its minarets and churches.

Long live the steadfastness of our people. Long live the blessed intifadah. Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs. It is a revolution until victory!

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: God hath purchased of the believers their persons and their goods for theirs in return is the Garden of Paradise: They fight in His Cause, and slay and are slain: A promise binding on Him in Truth, through the Law, the Gospel, and the Koran: And who is more faithful to his Covenant than God? Then rejoice in the bargain which ye have concluded: That is the achievement supreme. [Koranic verses]

Your brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]

'Arafat Adviser Discusses Peace Process 5 May

PM0905160189 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 May 89 pp 30-31

[Interview with Bassam Abu Sharif, adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, by Usamah 'Ajjaj in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: Some observers have detected a U.S. contradiction or backtracking from previously declared positions in the period between President Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington and Shamir's talks in the U.S. capital. What are the points of agreement and disagreement between the Palestinian peace plan and the general U.S. position?

Abu Sharif: We are still awaiting an official U.S. explanation of what President Bush said in the statements during Shamir's visit. Regarding what Bush said during President Husni Mubarak's visit, there are positive points which we could build upon in taking practical steps to further the peace process in the Middle East.

There are other points which require further discussion and development to bring the U.S. position to the point of acknowledging the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their right to their own independent state.

AL-HAWADITH: Could you give specific examples of the positive points and of the points which need to be developed?

Abu Sharif: For example, Bush spoke to Mubarak about the need to end Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. That was a positive statement, and so was his acceptance of an international conference. Regarding what he said about the Palestinian people's "political rights," these rights should be specified as two fundamental rights for any people throughout the world, namely the right to self-determination and the right to their own independent state.

Bush's call for an end to the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip requires a practical program reflecting that, otherwise Shamir and the Israeli Government would be encouraged to continue their systematic terrorism against the Palestinian people.

Since the Bush-Shamir meeting, Israeli forces have committed many massacres in Al-Aqsa Mosque and in villages such as Nahhalin and Qabatiyah. These mounting terrorist acts run completely contrary to what Shamir said when he was with Bush, namely that he would ease the tension in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There must be practical and tangible steps to protect the Palestinian people and end the occupation.

AL-HAWADITH: Has the Palestinian position changed in the wake of the recent Israeli proposal and the new U.S. position?

Abu Sharif: What we want is a comprehensive political settlement that would lead to a comprehensive peace, not a truce. That was the aim of 'Arafat's initiative. The solution proposed by the PLO is, therefore, the only solution that can achieve comprehensive peace through the establishment of two indpependent states on Palestinian territory.

Before any effective peace process could begin in the Middle East it is necessary to determine the final aims of the political settlement. Once these aims are defined on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to their own independent state and of Israel's right to live in peace within secure and internationally guaranteed borders, it would then be easy to arrange the practical steps and the phases leading to that objective.

The phases which we want and which the PLO has proposed to facilitate the peace process in the Middle East include a brief transitional period that would be the link between ending the occupation and starting the international conference and the negotiations through which the final results would be reached.

AL-HAWADITH: What about elections in the occupied territory as proposed by Shamir, particularly as he has obtained U.S. support for such a step?

Abu Sharif: The PLO sees elections as a necessary means for the Palestinian people under occupation to choose their representatives and fulfill their aspirations. For such elections to be free they must be held under an international supervisory presence that would replace the Israeli occupation forces because continuation of the occupation would threaten the safety of the Palestinians and nullify one fundamental issue—freedom of elections.

The PLO is very enthusiastic about elections and, therefore, it believes that for such a process to take place a practical plan must be drawn up for the termination of the Israeli occupation and replacement of Israeli forces with international or multinational forces.

Preparations must also begin for an international conference, in other words a preparatory committee from the five permanent members of the Security Council should begin to make preparations for the negotiations that are to take place within the framework of the international conference, so the transitional phase could be linked to the final phase in the course of a dialogue with the U.S. Administration on all these matters.

We hope that the U.S. Administration will be fully convinced that a comprehensive political settlement requires clear identification of the objective and of the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in other words the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinians to live side by side in peace with Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: How should one view the next stage now that the attitudes of all concerned parties are clear—the Palestinian peace plan, the plan Shamir took to Washington, the plan proposed by the Soviets before that when Foreign Minister Shevardnadze toured the region, and the U.S. ideas which have been developing recently?

Abu Sharif: The next stage will see an escalation by Shamir and his government of the campaign of systematic terrorism against the Palestinian people. For our part, we will continue and escalate the intifadah [uprising] until we drive all expansionist illusions out of Shamir's mind and until he is forced to withdraw from the occupied territory.

This should not prevent continuation of the international efforts to eliminate the obstacles standing in the way of peace, the most important being the Israeli position. These efforts will certainly lead to the formation of a preparatory committee for the international conference and will definitely help convince Israeli public opinion that negotiation is the only way to find a comprehensive political settlement that guarantees the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and guarantees security and peace for Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: The Israeli Labor Party has recently proposed the idea of three entities and two states, with readiness to negotiate with the PLO. How do you assess that idea?

Abu Sharif: The aim of any "clouded" ideas or proposals is to gain time and nothing else. Clarity is the essence. Unless they can survive in a Middle Eastern framework, ideas become dead ideas or become mere tactics to obstruct peace. As I have already said, the situation calls for an acknowledgment that the comprehensive settlement should be based on the proposal of two states on Palestinian territory.

Furthermore, there is no longer one single Labor Party. There are several parties in the Labor Party, each with its own ideas. We call on everyone, and by that I mean the representatives in the coalition, to negotiate within the context of an international conference with the aim of establishing comprehensive peace based on the existence of two states on Palestinian territory.

AL-HAWADITH: Could one hope again that the current coalition in Israel may break up with the increasing talk of the possibility of new Israeli elections?

Abu Sharif: There can be no doubt that the contradiction between Shamir's position and the Israeli people, of whom 65.7 percent are calling for negotiations with the PLO, will in the coming period lead to a real crisis between the coalition and Israeli public opinion and later, will reflect on the coalition and its ability to continue.

If Shamir does not change and abandon his expansionist policies, the pressure of Israeli public opinion would definitely lead to a loss of confidence in the Likud and the Ma'arakh, the two major political groupings in Israel, and to an attempt to find alternative representatives of the Israeli public. AL-HAWADITH: On his latest visit to Jordan President Mubarak expressed Cairo's willingness to host a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue. What do you think of such a step?

Abu Sharif: Egypt has played an essential and important part in furthering the peace process and in supporting the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate national rights. Every proposal coming out of Cairo is linked to that. We hope we will all be able to remove all the obstacles placed by Shamir in the way of the peace process because we can see that Shamir still persists in

his expansionist designs and refuses to admit that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are occupied territories and still considers them part of the land of Israel.

Regarding negotiations, the PLO has clearly expressed its willingness to begin negotiations immediately with the Israelis and with the Tel Aviv government within the framework of an international conference, and negotiations with the Israeli Government as a step to pave the way for an international conference, but Shamir absolutely rejects negotiation with the PLO. The Israeli Government even maintains that any Israeli who meets with PLO representatives could be prosecuted, imprisoned, and punished.

AL-HAWADITH: It seems that talk of a European role in the search for a Middle East settlement has receded and hopes now hinge on the 'Arafat-Mitterrand meeting. Does the PLO still count on such a European role?

Abu Sharif: Europe has a very major role. It borders on the Middle East and any threat to Middle East stability and security is a threat to Europe, and vice versa. The European states have a significant moral and political role. Shouldering that responsibility requires taking serious tangible and practical steps to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza strip and support the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people and their fundamental rights, particularly their right to an independent state.

AL-HAWADITH: At various times, reports emerge about Israeli plans to assassinate PLO leaders. Is there anything new in this connection?

Abu Sharif: We are quite sure that the Israeli Government is still planning to assassinate Palestinian leaders, thinking that such action would bring the peace process to a halt. The PLO takes the necessary measures to raise the level of vigilance and caution, but the biggest terrorist operations are taking place in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The latest massacres provide clear evidence that this terrorist policy is continuing and escalating in its ugliest form against the Palestinians. International efforts are needed to protect the Palestinians from this organized terrorism.

Qaddumi Holds Talks With Algeria's Bessaieh

JN0905193389 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Algerian-Palestinian talks were held in Algiers last night between brothers Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, who is on a visit to Algeria, and Boualem Bessaieh, Algerian foreign minister. APS said the talks dealt with the current Arab situation, particularly developments in the Palestine question. They also exchanged views on ways to strengthen common Arab action. The talks also concerned the emergency Arab summit to be held in mid-May in Fes, Morocco.

UAE Paper Cited on U.S. Middle East Plan

JN1005130089 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0826 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 10 May [KUNA]—The newspaper AL-KHALIJ, which was published here today, cites what it calls well-informed Palestinian sources on the details of a U.S. plan to settle the Palestine question. The plan is said to have been communicated to the PLO through an Arab Maghreb country.

These sources said that the United States has presented a plan consisting of three phases: 1) The phase of building confidence between the Palestinians and Israel by intensifying contacts and stopping violence. 2) The transitional phase, which is the phase during which elections would be held in the West Bank and Gaza to choose a representative authority. 3) The phase of the comprehensive solution, which would include negotiations on withdrawal, sovereignty, borders, the international conference, and Palestinian political rights.

The sources added that the United States has declined to give its position on three issues: Jerusalem, complete withdrawal, and the independent Palestinian state.

The sources disclosed that the United States spoke openly about the need to stop the intifadah [uprising] during the first phase—the phase of building confidence—before the elections are held. The sources said that the leader of the Arab Maghreb country who conveyed the U.S. plan pledged that the transitional phase would be a "very short" one.

The newspaper also cites a U.S. memo to the seven industrialized powers outlining the American view of a settlement. The memo says the Israeli army will withdraw before the elections to positions outside the cities and that it will not return to these cities.

The memo also says the United States will present a compromise solution, which was already approved by Israel, calling for either the deployment of UN observers in the areas now held by Israeli soldiers, or the establishment of temporary joint sovereignty by Israel and the elected authority.

Paper on Postponement of PLO Visit to Syria

JN1005073489 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 May 89 p 27

[Text] Tunis—It has been confirmed definitely that the projected meeting among PLO, Syrian and Algerian representatives in Damascus will not take place before 16 May following a PLO request for its postponement.

A high-level Palestinian source has told AL-ANBA' that the PLO decided at a meeting 2 nights ago to postpone the tripartite meeting until after 15 May because of prior commitments, such as the PLO's campaign to join the World Health Organization and the visit by an Arab ministerial committee to Beijing on 12 May in which the PLO, Syria, and Algeria are also represented.

The Palestinian source, who asked not to be identified, added that the PLO also requested the postponement in order to foster a favorable atmosphere for a dialogue that would give greater momentum to current Arab political moves.

AL-ANBA' has learned from well-informed Palestinian sources that the PLO insisted in recent meetings with Algerian officials on Syria's prior agreement to join the other frontline states—Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and the PLO—in coordinating preparations for the international peace conference on the Middle East before holding the tripartite meeting between the PLO, Syria, and Algeria. However, Syria has not yet given a clear reply.

Informed Arab sources in the Tunisian capital say that the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in Harare on 15 May might afford the opportunity for private contacts between Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi. It is possible that a final agreement would be reached then on the Damascus meeting.

Radicals 'Could Heed' Hashemi-Rafsanjani Call

PM1005104889 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 May 89 p 12

[Patrick Bishop dispatch: "Iran Death Threats a Real Risk, Says PLO"]

[Text] Nicosia—Palestinian radicals backed by Tehran may be planning to assassinate Westerners in South Lebanon, senior officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation said yesterday.

The PLO is taking seriously Iran's call for Palestinians to kill Britons, Americans and Frenchmen and hijack aircraft in reprisal for Israel's actions in the occuped territories.

Officials say that contacts between Iranian-backed organisations and groups opposed to the leadership of Mr Yasir 'Arafat have been increasing recently, and that Tehran has been pouring money into the Palestinian radicals' coffers.

They claim that, with the Gulf War over, Iran is gearing up for a campaign of vigorous anti-Zionism, part of which includes attempting to halt the new trend of moderation inside the PLO.

The Iranian government is also channelling funds to Islamic extremists inside the occupied territories, they say.

Knowledgeable sources in South Lebanon say anti-'Arafat groups have moved closer to the Iranian-backed Hizballah militia in recent months. But they believe that the alliance has more to do with local territorial considerations than a grand Iranian design to wreck these moves.

The PLO has been warning Westerners not to visit Lebanon for fear that Hizballah or its Palestinian allies will act on the call by the Iranian Parliamentary Speaker, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, last Friday for Palestinians to kill five Britons, Americans or Frenchmen for every Arab killed by the Israelis.

Officials believe the most likely targets are Westerners working for international relief organisations or members of the United Nations Interim Force [UNIFIL] in Lebanon operating in the south of the country.

While UNIFIL has no British or American troops there is a contingent of French soldiers at the organisation's base at Naqura.

The PLO claims that Hashemi-Rafsanjani's call is part of a broader Iranian policy to reinforce intransigent Palestinian groups and weaken Mr 'Arafat's position.

Recently, Hizballah has arrived at understandings with a number of anti-'Arafat Palestinians in the refugee camps in South Lebanon, particularly the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp east of Sidon.

They include adherents of Abu Nidal and members of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

There has been a rash of attacks against pro-'Arafat figures. Last week, Bassam Hurani, a PLO army officer, was shot dead in the street. The day before, one of 'Arafat's leading aides, 'Isam Salim, was shot in the face by masked gunmen.

Algeria

Cheloufi Receives Soviet Military Delegation

NC0905111989 Algiers APS in English 1040 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Algiers, 9/5/89 (APS)—General Moustafa Cheloufi, secretary general of the Ministry of National Defense, received on Monday [8 May] a Soviet military delegation headed by General of the Army Aleksey Lizichev, head of the central political leadership of the Army and the war marine [Navy]. Talks between the two sides dealt with the questions of common interest.

FLN's Mehri Meets Delegation

LD0905203389 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 may 89

[Text] At the headquarters of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party, Mr Abdelhamid Mehri, secretary general of the FLN Central Committee, today had talks with the Soviet military delegation currently on an official visit to Algeria, led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Army and Navy central political staff.

During the talks the two sides reviewed a number of issues of common interest, particularly concerning cooperation and the exchange of experiences and expertise.

The meeting was attended by Mr Boualem Dalloussi, executive secretary of the FLN Central Committee in charge of international relations; and Yahya Rahhal, central director of the Political Department of the National People's Army; and the Soviet ambassador to Algeria.

Egypt

Mubarak Returns From Visits to Jordan, Iraq

NC0905193389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife have returned safely to the homeland following short visits to Jordan and Iraq, which lasted several hours. [passage omitted]

Issues Statement

NC0905211089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has stressed that 99.9 percent of the Arab countries have agreed on Egypt's participation in the forthcoming emergency Arab summit conference.

Responding to a question from a reporter after his return to Cairo this evening on Egypt's participation in the emergency Arab summit and the date of the summit, which King Hassan II of Morocco announced as 23 and 24 May, President Mubarak said:

I have been notified of this. In fact, His Majesty King Fahd, the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] countries, and all Arab countries agree that Egypt will attend the conference on those dates.

He said that the purpose of today's talks was to reach agreement on a specific method for approval before the summit begins or prior to the departure of the Arab leaders so that Egypt may participate in the conference normally.

Asked about developments in the situation in the occupied West Bank and his excellency's views on Israel's severe intransigence in the West Bank and Gaza, despite the PLO's positive orientation toward peace and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's recent declaration in Paris, President Mubarak stressed that 'Arafat's announcement in Paris about the PLO's charter was positive and gained him new stature in the search for peace.

He expressed the hope that Israel will understand all that 'Arafat has said, comprehend that he has offered many overtures toward peace, and realize that it must respond for the sake of peace.

Responding to a question on whether a political declaration will be discussed at the forthcoming ACC meeting, Mubarak stated:

Take no notice of rumors. There are many rumors such as those about the incident involving the Iraqi defense minister; many groundless rumors were circulated about that. He stressed that the incident concerning the Iraqi defense minister took place as a result of bad weather conditions.

All the rumors about this painful incident are tendentious and aimed at causing confusion, he declared. I have ascertained that this was an ordinary incident caused by bad weather conditions. He warned against destructive rumors of this kind.

Asked if agreement had been reached on a specific date for the ACC summit conference, President Mubarak said:

We are now trying to set a new date for the ACC summit, but Jordan has an official visit, and so do we. We will hold consultations in the next few days to agree on a new date for the ACC summit.

ACC Summit Reportedly Set for 18-19 May

NC0905155889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (MENA)—The summit meeting of the leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] will be held in Egypt on 18 and 19 May. Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif disclosed this in Baghdad today. Safwat al-Sharif pointed out that this decision was approved by President Husni Mubarak and Saddam Husayn after consultations with King Husayn

and Yemen Arab Republic leader Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He said that it has been decided that the ACC ministerial committee comprising the prime ministers of these countries will begin meeting on 17 May.

In a statement to a MENA correspondent in Baghdad, Al-Sharif said that agreement on this issue was reached after separate consultations between Presidents Mubarak and Saddam Husayn.

Al-Sharif said that members of the delegations of both countries joined the meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Saddam Husayn. The conferees discussed the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian issue. After the meeting, Al-Sharif made the following statement:

In view of the grave situation in Lebanon and the serious threat it poses to Arab national security, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn discussed the situation in Lebanon and the developments taking place there, developments the serious effects and repercussions of which transcend the Lebanese arena and affect the entire Arab homeland.

The two presidents asserted the commitment of Egypt and Iraq to Lebanon's sovereignty as a fraternal Arab country and member of the Arab League, and to its national and territorial integrity.

They stressed the need to restore stability and security to that country to enable the Lebanese people to resolve their domestic problems freely and without custodianship or foreign interference.

Presidents Mubarak and Saddam Husayn pointed out that the foreign presence in Lebanon, specifically the Israeli occupation and the Syrian military presence, as well as the armed Iranian units, threaten Lebanon's sovereignty and security, constitute a danger to its unity, and obstruct the efforts aimed at achieving national accord.

The two presidents called for coordination of the Arab efforts being made to settle the Lebanese crisis, especially those being exerted by the Arab League to rid Lebanon of every foreign presence and achieve national accord so that the legitimate constitutional establishments can again exercise their full powers.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the recent escalation of the military situation in Lebanon, despite the Arab League's decision passed on 27 April for a cease-fire and for the formation of a team of Arab observers to supervise its implementation.

They called for strict compliance with the cease-fire, and stressed that the Lebanese issue will receive marked attention at the forthcoming Arab summit, as the deterioration in Lebanon poses great dangers to Arab national security.

Consultations Continue

NC0905192189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that consultations among the leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] are continuing to set the final date for convening the forthcoming ACC summit.

There was a proposal earlier to convene the summit on 18 and 19 May in Alexandria, but it has since transpired that certain ACC leaders have special engagements and that heads of foreign states will visit some of these countries at that time.

Membership Restored on Arab Health Council

NC0905205489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The Arab Health Ministers Council, which currently is holding an extraordinary session in Geneva, has decided to readmit Egypt to the Council.

At the request of the Iraqi delegation headed by Health Minister 'Abd-al-Salam Muhammad Sa'id, the Council decided to invite the Egyptian delegation to participate in the ongoing session, whereupon the delegation participated in discussing the agenda.

Soviet Economic Delegation Begins 5-Day Visit

NC1005113389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA)—A Soviet economic delegation led by Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev arrived in Cairo early today on a 5-day visit to Egypt.

The delegation will attend the meetings of the first session of the joint Egyptian-Soviet committee for economic, trade, and scientific cooperation that start today. The Egyptian delegation will be led by Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, who was on hand to receive the delegation when it arrived at Cairo Airport.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Leaves Cairo

NC0905170089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Cairo this afternoon after a visit to Egypt that lasted a few hours.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

'Abd al-Majid Comments

NC0905190289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received a message from Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic today. This was stated by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was handed the message by Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, during the second session of Egyptian-Yugoslav talks, which took place this afternoon.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the two sessions of talks focused on the arrangements related to the nonaligned summit conference to be held in Belgrade in September. He stressed the identity of views between Egypt and Yugoslavia on the topics to be discussed at the conference.

He said that the Nonaligned Movement is currently witnessing important developments. We must work to catch up with these developments, he continued, whether in regard to relations between the two superpowers or among states in general, especially since the aim of the movement is the achievement of peace, security, and progress.

In his remarks, 'Abd al-Majid stressed that there are no problems between Egypt and Yugoslavia and that the two countries are in complete agreement.

He said that he and Loncar also discussed a working paper on the development of the Nonaligned Movement. The working paper was prepared by the Cypriot foreign minister on the recommendation of the nonaligned foreign ministers who held a conference in Cyprus in September.

'Abd al-Majid emphasized that the working paper contains constructive ideas that will strengthen the movement and help it to catch up with current developments.

Meanwhile, Loncar said that he and 'Abd al-Majid exchanged views on bilateral relations and the importance of cooperation in all domains. He declared that the world is on the threshold of a new stage. We cannot ignore the importance of economic factors as they are the most important stabilizing factors, he stated.

Loncar explained that it was agreed to increase economic cooperation and exchange technical know-how. There was also a discussion of the recent developments in the Middle East, which contain positive factors requiring the peace-loving forces to act in unison to bring about stability for this region, he said.

He stressed that the nonaligned states have agreed to put the Middle East problem at the top of their list of priorities.

Fatah Official Salah Khalaf Leaves Cairo

NC0905165589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1628 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, left Cairo this afternoon following a 3-day private visit to Egypt.

He met yesterday with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Khalaf was seen off at the airport by the members of the PLO office in Cairo.

Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives 9 May

NC0905210789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2019 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA)—Ethiopian Information Minister 'Abd al-Hafiz Yusuf [name and title as received] arrived in Cairo this evening on a 1-week visit to Egypt. [passage omitted]

Editorial on Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Call to PLO

JN0905165289 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 May 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Rafsanjani's Satanic Verses"]

[Text] At a time when the Palestinians have come a long way down the road of regaining the world's trust and sympathy with their just cause; at a time when world capitals opened their gates to the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and Washington has started to become convinced that the PLO seeks to liberate its homeland by all peaceful means at its disposal; at this specific time, one of Khomeyni's demons pokes its head out of Pandora's box to try to demolish the temple with all those in it. He calls on the Palestinians to carry out activities of murder and terrorism against U.S. and Western interests all over the world.

Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani has provided the strongest proof that the Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime is working for Israel's benefit and rendering it the greatest service Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir could wish, thus confirming the false allegations to which he clings to avoid sitting at the negotiating table with Yasir 'Arafat under the pretext that he heads a terrorist organization.

The Iranian chief wants the Palestinians to discard the olive branch that they have extended along with their hands to a large-scale international welcome.

He wants them to destroy with their own hands all the gains they have achieved in the international arena and bring down upon themselves the wrath of the whole

world and the enmity of small and large countries alike to satisfy the whims of destruction and bloodshed on which the Khomeyni regime is based. And to hell with the Palestinian cause!

What the Iranian Majlis speaker is calling for—killings, sabotage, hijacking planes carrying innocent people, and reverting to waves of terrorism—is a call for satanic verses of a different nature, more harmful and damaging not only to the Palestinian cause but to the whole cause of Islam.

Wafd Leader Cited on Court Ruling, Elections
JN1005102089 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 8 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By Ashraf Hamid]

[Excerpt] Fu'd Siraj al-Dine, leader of the Wafd Party, has affirmed that the Supreme Administrative Court's ruling on the right of 78 members to enter the People's Assembly has proved without any doubt that the elections were rigged.

The Wafd leader announced: "If we had lived in a democratic country, as they allege, the Council of Ministers would have resigned immediately after the verdict, or at least, the government would have relieved Interior Minister Zaki Badr, who has killed the nation's will, of his post."

Fu'ad Siraj al-Din attended an expanded meeting of the Wafd general committee in Alexandria the day before yesterday. The meeting was attended by committee chairman Shafiq al-Dib, committee members, the office staff, and Wafd representative 'Alawi Hafiz. A lengthy dialogue was held between the leader of the Party and the audience.

The leader of the party pointed out that it is difficult for any government to ignore this ruling, which has proved the extent of the regime's collapse.

He added that he welcomed President Mubarak's statement on the verdict that "the Assembly is the master of its own affairs," pointing out that the statement means that the Assembly should respect the law and the Constitution by carrying out the ruling of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Siraj al-Din also affirmed that the interior minister will be subject to imprisonment if the ruling is not carried out, especially since he lost his parliamentary immunity after the dissolution of the Consultative Council. He also announced that the opposition parties will take a firm stand if the ruling is not carried out.

He affirmed that the Wafd Party and the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party have refused to run in the Consultative Assembly elections under the canopy of the emergency law and in the absence of judicial guarantees for fair elections.

He also pointed out that the Wafd will soon run fierce People's Assembly elections and that it is preparing itself for the battle. [passage omitted]

Anti-Narcotics Director on Recent Operations
PM0905132689 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 3-9 May 89 p 11

[Interview with Major General 'Abd al-Wahid Isma'il, assistant interior minister and head of Anti-Narcotics General Directorate, by Husayn 'Abd al-Qadir in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] ['Abd al-Qadir] Drugs are still widespread in Egypt despite the extensive campaigns announced. What is your comment?

[Isma'il] That is untrue, at least now. Our countermeasures have had an impact on the drug market. Over the 1 January-1 March period we were able to identify 1,881 cases; arrest 2,127 defendants; and seize 18 tons of hashish, 36 kg of opium, 6 kg of heroin, 103 cubic cm of liquid heroin, 18 kg of narcotic plants, and 3 million cubic cm of [Maxton Fort] liquid, in addition to 385,000 poppy plants, 8,800 hemp plants, and 8,000 drug tablets.

In comparison with world figures for drug seizures, it would take some countries years to seize such quantities. We hope to limit the problem, and we have taken several measures to reduce demand through the various protection services.

['Abd al-Qadir] It has been reported that the objectives of the recent storming of some drug-taking dens were personal.

[Isma'il] That cannpt happen. The cases are identified by means of sophisticated scientific methods and legal procedures. Jurists do not allow seizure and inspection operations before they they have established the soundness and accuracy of the information submitted to them.

There is material evidence of the cases identified, in both pictures and sound, that is, after the legal procedures are taken. These assertions are nothing but rumors circulated by drug traffickers to justify their disgraceful position.

['Abd al-Qadir] Why are the countermeasures limited to small drug traffickers, whereas the big traffickers enjoy complete freedom in their work, despite your knowledge of their activities?

[Isma'il] One visit to court shows that 80 percent of the leading drug traffickers have been caught. They are either in prison serving their sentences or detained

pending examination of their cases. When they were arrested they were in possession of several tons of drugs. Some of them are very clever and cautious but the bodies combating them were able to arrest them.

There are particular examples in the world of drugs, such as "Abu al-Rijal"—a major drug trafficker whose activities extended internationally. He smuggled drugs to the Middle East, Europe, and the United States.

Services were mobilized to pursue him throughout the world, but he was caught in Egypt. There are also Sayyid 'Abd al-'Aziz, Sabir Abu Shanab, and Hurriyyah 'Abd al-'Aziz, sister of the famous drug trafficker "Kutkut." She evaded justice for years.

['Abd al-Qadir] Convinctions are not secured in many of the drug sentences passed. The reason is said to be inaccurate police investigation of the cases.

[Isma'il] Conviction in the case of defendants apprehended by Antinarcotics Directorate officers exceeds 95 percent.

['Abd al-Qadir] It is clear that the current spread of drugs in Egypt is not just a trade but, rather, an invasion aimed at destroying society.

[Isma'il] This has not been proved to us. From the cases identified, we have found that material gains and illicit profit are the main objective of drug traffickers, who have no political hobbies.

Proof of this is the case of the ship "Reef Star," which was caught with 18 tons of hashish on board and was carrying a number of nationals including a Pakistani, a Sudanese, a Palestinian, and an Israeli. But it has been proved to us that there is a link between the arms trade and drug trafficking.

['Abd al-Qadir] Is it true that the cases identified account for no more than 10 percent of the drugs smuggled?

[Isma'il] The 10 percent ratio is approximate and known internationally. But the Egyptian body concerned has exceeded that ratio. Proof of this is that over only a period of 3 months we seized 17 tons and 205 kg of hashish.

It is unreasonable to assume that 170 tons of hashish entered Egypt during that period, otherwise the entire people would have been drugged by now.

Libya

JANA on Baker-Shevardnadze Moscow Meeting

NC1005101989 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0950 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] New York, 10 Al-Ma' [May] (JANA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has called on the Soviet Union to normalize its relations with the Zionist enemy and sever its relations with the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement made in the Finnish capital of Helsinki, he said: By this we want practical steps from the Soviet Union for participating with the United States in what he called the peace process in the Middle East and Central America.

Reports said that in his meeting with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Sheverdnadze, Baker will raise the issue of the Great Jamahiriyah's procurement of strategic planes, in addition to other issues related to strategic weapons, medium range nuclear missiles, and the issue of conventional weapons in Europe.

Algerian Envoy Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

NC0905140689 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received brother Abdelkader Hadjar, the ambassador of fraternal Algeria to the Great Jamahiriyah, who conveyed a message to him from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Somali Envoy, Message

NC0905141489 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Captain Sa'id 'Abdallah 'Umar, commander of the naval forces and coastal defense in fraternal Somalia and personal envoy of President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Capt 'Umar handed the brother leader of the revolution a written message from Mohamed Siad Barre, president of fraternal Somalia.

Sudan

Rebel Calls Al-Mahdi Offer 'Irrelevant'

NC0905131789 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 9 (AFP)—A senior officer of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Tuesday dismissed as "irrelevant" an offer by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to send a Sudanese military delegation to Addis Ababa for talks with the SPLA.

Mr. al-Mahdi on Saturday announced in Khartoum that Sudanese military officers would meet with representatives of the SPLA in the Ethiopian capital to discuss the implementation of a month-long ceasefire proposed by rebel commander Colonel John Garang.

However, the SPLA's Major Deng Alors said there was no need for a military delegation to meet with the rebels at present, stressing such a meeting was premature before implementation of the terms of a peace accord signed last November between the SPLA and Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).

The SPLA was instead awaiting a meeting between its representatives and the ministerial peace committee to discuss implementation of the November accord, he said.

The ministerial committee in Khartoum sent a delegation here last month bearing documents for the SPLA leadership from Mr. al-Mahdi and the Sudanese National Assembly, in essence confirming acceptance by both of the SPLA/DUP accord, and offering to meet with the rebels as soon as possible.

The SPLA had now agreed to meet with a ministerial delegation in Addis Ababa at a date yet to be specified, Major Deng said. He said that as far as the SPLA was concerned, the ball was in Mr. al-Mahdi's court since, having accepted the SPLA/DUP agreement, it was now up to him to see that it was carried out. That was why any other course was "irrelevant" to the SPLA for the time being, he stressed.

Meanwhile, talks here between the rebels and a former Sudanese vice-president, Abel Allier, have been in progress over the last week but neither side has been willing to comment.

Mr. Allier, a southerner and one of the leaders of the 1950-72 Anya Nya rebellion in south Sudan, stayed at the Ethiopia Hotel, where he and Anya Nya guerillas lodged when they negotiated a 1972 Addis Ababa agreement that temporarily ended the Sudanese civil war.

He checked out of the hotel on Tuesday, a week after his arrival, without meeting with the press. SPLA sources said his visit had been private. An influential lawyer in Khartoum, Mr. Allier had met Mr. al-Mahdi prior to his Ethiopia visit.

SPLA on Implementation of Peace Initiative

EA0905193489 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Masses of our people: Implementation of the requirements of the Sudanese peace initiative must now start in a practical manner. Words do not suffice, so we call for practical implementation of the contents of the initiative.

Masses of our people: The period of the cease-fire must be used to push forward the peace process. The cease-fire was designed to bring about an advance toward a just peace.

To our masses in the towns controlled by the government forces in operational zone number one: You are welcome to enter the liberated zones for the sake of stability and to make use of Operation Lifeline and what it has to offer in the way of food. The liberated zones are your natural habitat.

Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]: Our masses in the government-controlled areas: Form your people's committees to direct relief aid and curb the corrupt people and dealers in relief aid from trading in the markets of the towns, because the relief aid has been provided for you and not for the blackmarketeers.

Radio SPLA: Our masses in the liberated zones: The rainy season is the season for work and cultivation. Let us cultivate so that we may become self-sufficient and live a decent life. Radio SPLA.

Kuwait

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Arrives 9 May

JN0905203889 Kuwait KUNA in English 2020 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Kuwait, May 9 (KUNA)—Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar arrived here today from Cairo for a one-day visit at the invitation of Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

He was greeted upon arrival by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and Yugoslavia's ambassador to Kuwait, Hasan Darwish.

Loncar told KUNA upon arrival that his talks with Kuwaiti officials would focus on preparations for the upcoming conference of the Nonaligned Movement due to be held in Belgrade next September.

He said talks would also tackle ways and means of consolidating the movement's role in the regional and international arenas as well as bilateral relations between Kuwait and Yugoslavia which he described as strong and flourishing.

Loncar called for consolidating the Palestinian uprising and urged for convening the international peace conference on the Middle East.

His Highness the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah is due to receive Loncar on Wednesday and will later meet with Shaykh Sabah, Al-'Usaymi and other officials.

Foreign Minister Discusses Lebanon, Arab Summit

JN0905135289 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1153 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA)—Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwait's deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and head of the six-member Arab committee on Lebanon, has declared that the committee is about to call for a new meeting to evaluate the dangerous developments and entire situation in the Lebanese arena. Afterwards, it will evaluate its action in light of its conclusions.

In a statement to reporters today, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his great sorrow and pain over the renewed fighting and shelling in Lebanon, especially after the last call, issued by the Arab League during its emergency meeting in Tunis to all Lebanese sides, to adhere to the cease-fire decision in preparation for the sending of the Arab observer group to Lebanon to supervise the establishment and continuation of the cease-fire.

He expressed his sorrow over the renewed clashes, especially at a time when Lakhdar Ibrahimi, representative of the Arab League secretary general, and Ahmad Jasim, personal representative of the Arab League secretary general, were present in Beirut to discuss the issue with the Lebanese leaders after a good period of calm that had reflected optimism and brought tidings of detente.

However, what has happened during the past hours is painful and sorrowful and requires a call for a new meeting of the six-member Arab committee to evaluate the situation in Lebanon and the committee's action.

Shaykh Sabah clarified that it has become difficult in light of recent developments to send an Arab observer force and endanger their lives, either by murder or indiscriminate shelling, especially since this force is not a military deterrent force but is performing a peace mission restricted to establishing and supervising the cease-fire in accordance with the tasks entrusted to it by the Arab League.

He said that Lakhdar Ibrahimi, representative of the Arab League secretary general; Staff Brigadier General 'Ali al-Mu'min, commander of the observer force; and his Tunisian assistant, Brigadier General Mustafa Barkut, will arrive in Damascus tonight, and we will hear a detailed report from them in light of which we will call for a meeting of the committee.

He said that the date for the meeting has not yet been set.

In response to statements issued by some Lebanese officials over the mission of the Arab committee and the Arab observer group, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister referred to the statement by the Progressive Socialist Party's head, Walid Junblatt, in which he threatened that the members of the Arab observer group will return home in coffins.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his sorrow over such statements. He also expressed his regret and surprise over Arab silence on them and the failure of any Arab official to take any initiative to respond to them.

On the emergency Arab summit that has been called by the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, he said that the date has been set for 23 and 24 May. He expressed his belief that the majority of Arab countries will attend it at the appointed time.

Oman

Sultan Says Iranians 'Truly Interested' in Peace

JN0805144889 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 May 89

[Excerpts] His majesty, Sultan Qabus bin Sa'id has given an important inverview to the newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published today. [passage omitted]

His majesty went on to say: The member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] have many ideas and and proposals which we will study. Undoubtedly, the upcoming summit meeting [of the GCC] will come when our region, thanks be to God, will be more secure and peaceful and thus make it possible for us to crystallize

many ideas that will capitalize on the security prevailing in our region and effectively contribute to finding a final solution to the Iraq-Iran dispute. We will work through the GCC to make sure that the regional peace is not temporary but, God willing, permanent.

On the Sultanate's distinguished role in the Iraq-Iran war, as well as its marked efforts in maintaining contacts with both sides and the responsibility invested in it by the GCC, his majesty said:

As a matter of fact, I am optimistic. I think that those who have experienced war and its attendant destruction are unlikely to contemplate a return to it. The two countries have been through a devastating war that dragged on for years.

Inevitably the war will have left behind traces of resentment and some domestic concerns. Each of the two countries has its own domestic preoccupations and problems. Iran also is bound to have such experiences.

His majesty added: I do not think that at present Iran seeks to return to a state of war. We have been discerning a true desire on the part of the Iranians not to revert to war. They have set their feet on the road to peace and begun directing their efforts to building and developing themselves.

Undoubtedly, such is the case also with our brothers in Iraq who have expressed their intentions in many areas. But a truce is not the extent of our hopes. We would like to see the truce turn into true peace based on solid foundations.

We in the GCC have made every effort to see the banners of peace flutter. We will, God willing, work together toward the realization of this goal. Peace built on solid foundations will undoubtedly be beneficial to us, which is why we have kept the door to dialogue open to make the most of opportunities in the interest of this objective.

Through our experience and contacts since the war came to a halt, we have found the Iranians truly interested in regional peace and security. We have also found them to be desirous of a clear perception of regional security. We must, however, accept that there are certain complex issues that will not be solved overnight. We have to be patient and determined.

PDRY

Spanish Communist Party Delegation Ends Visit

EA0905114289 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 May 89

[Excerpt] At the invitation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee a Spanish Communist Party delegation, led by Comrade (Jose Maria Crona), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], from 29 April to 5 May 1989.

During the visit, the delegation met with brother 'Ali Salih al-Bid, secretary-general of the YSP Central Committee and Brothers Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdullah Muhsin, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Fadl Muhsin 'Abdullah, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and a number of other officials of the party leadership, state, and mass organizations.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the existing, good, and friendly relations based on mutual interests and the joint struggle, against imperialism and Zionism and different forms of racialism, and for freedom, social progress, democracy, peace, and socialism. [passage omitted].

Saudi Arabia

Bahraini Heir Apparent Ends Visit, Departs

NC0905211189 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Defense Forces, and the delegation accompanying him left Jeddah this evening for home following a visit to the Kingdom.

His highness was seen off at the King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz, the prince of the Mecca region; Lieutenant General Salih Subayh, commander of the western region; Eng Sami Madbun, director general of the King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport; the director of the Royal Protocol Branch in Jeddah; and a number of officials.

Oil Ministry Source Denies Quota Violations

LD0905205389 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Riyadh 9 May (SPA)—A responsible source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources has said that they do not find any explanation for the Kingdom's inclusion on the list of those who violate OPEC quota allocations, if any such violators exist, even though the Kingdom has refuted the accusation time and time again and has said that it abides by its allocated quota out of conviction and out of the desire to maintain the stability of oil prices.

The Kingdom also referred those who cast doubt on its denials to responsible sources within the competent oil institutions.

Concluding his statement to SPA, the source said: the sole explanation that seems logical in similar situations is that there are secret hands that deliberately spread this information in order to play with markets and put pressure on prices to see them reduced.

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives, Meets With President

JN0905181089 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife Mrs Suzanne Mubarak arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit to this country. He was accorded an official welcome led by President leader Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

During his meeting with President leader Saddam Husayn at his place of residence, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak conveyed the condolences of Egypt's government and people. He expressed Egypt's deep sorrow over the death of Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief and defense minister.

Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak affirmed that the loss of Khayrallah is a great loss not only to Iraq but also to the entire Arab nation. He added that the nation has lost a commander whose heroic acts are recorded in the history of blessed battles in defense of the Arab nation in the second Al-Qadisiyah of the Arabs.

In the battles, he was a solid sword, embodying Arab courage. History will record with pride in the glorious book of the Arabs the steadfastness and bravery of this hero, who lived and died for the sake of the homeland, values, and sublime principles. He will remain in the minds of all Arabs.

His excellency expressed the deep feelings of sorrow that prevailed in Egypt's government and people due to this painful incident. He asked God to bestow upon President Saddam Husayn and the honorable family and parents of the deceased patience and consolation, to make paradise his final abode, to bestow upon him His mercy, to bestow upon all those who felt pain at his loss patience and consolation, and to make this event the final sorrow for this struggling, steadfast country. [passage omitted]

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife left Baghdad this evening at the conclusion of a 3-hour visit to the country. His excellency was accorded an official send-off led by President Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

Statement on Lebanon Issued

JN0905192789 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 May 89

["Text" of press statement issued at the conclusion of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's 9 May visit to Baghdad]

[Text] In light of the dangerous situation in Lebanon and the dangerous threat it poses to pan-Arab security, the two presidents, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, discussed the topic of Lebanon and the developments there whose effects and dangers extend outside the Lebanese arena and affect all regions of the Arab world.

The two presidents, Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Saddam Husayn, affirmed Egypt's and Iraq's adherence to Lebanon's sovereignty as a fraternal Arab country which is a member of the Arab League, and to its regional and national unity. They affirmed the need to reestablish security and stability in all of its parts, thereby enabling the Lebanese people to resolve their internal problems freely and without foreign intervention or mediation.

The two presidents pointed out that foreign presences in Lebanon—to be specific, the Israeli occupation, the Syrian military presence, and the presence of armed Iranian units—dangerously threaten Lebanon's sovereignty and unity and hamper the efforts for national accord in the country.

The two presidents called for the need to coordinate Arab efforts being made to resolve the Lebanese crisis, especially those by the Arab League to end all foreign presences in Lebanon, establish national accord, and allow the legitimate constitutional insititutions to again practice their full authority.

The two presidents expressed their great concern over the recent military escalation despite the decision issued by the Arab League Council on 27 April on a cease-fire and the formation of an Arab observer group to supervise the implementation of this decision.

The two presidents pointed out the need to adhere to this decision. They also affirmed the need to give the Lebanese issue prominent attention at the next Arab summit conference because the deteriorating situation in Lebanon poses great dangers to pan-Arab security.

Tariq 'Aziz Meets With Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad

JN0905132389 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments concerning and growing international support for the Palestine question.

They also reviewed the outcome of Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to France as well as the positive developments in the European position. The talks also touched on the regional situation in general and issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry under secretaries, the deputy official in charge of the liberation movements office, the head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the Palestinian ambassador to Baghdad.

Sudanese Defense Minister Received by President

JN0905140489 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] President leader Saddam Husayn has received Sudanese Defense Minister Mubarak 'Uthman Rahmah and his delegation.

During the meeting, Mubarak 'Uthman Rahmah conveyed to his excellency a written message from Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi containing the condolences and solace of Sudan's president, government, and people on the death of the late Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi deputy Armed Forces commander in chief and defense minister.

The Sudanese defense minister said that Sudan shares Iraq's sorrow over the loss of an Arab commander who played a prominent role in defending Iraq and Arabism and recording brilliant pages in heroism and bravery. He added that Sudan also beseeches Almighty God to grant the president leader and the family of the deceased patience and comfort.

The delegation comprised commanders of the Sudanese Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Staff Gen 'Abd-al-Jabbar Shanshal, who is also minister of defense; and the Sudanese ambassador to Baghdad.

Departs 10 May

JN1005093689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 May (INA)—Sudanese Defense Minister Mubarak 'Uthman Rahmah and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today following a 2-day visit to Iraq. [passage omitted]

Tanker Explodes, 'Huge Fires' at Bandar-e 'Abbas

JN0805185489 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] News agencies cited Iranian shipping sources in Dubayy as saying that the explosion that took place on board an Iranian tanker resulted in huge fires at the port of Bandar-e 'Abbas which gutted a number of ships anchored in the port.

The sources said that the explosion on board the tanker took place on 26 April, contrary to a Lloyds report that it occurred on 29 April.

The British Lloyds maritime insurance company said today that 40 persons were killed in the (?explosion) of the Iranian tanker, which was unloading a shipment of aviation fuel at Bandar-e 'Abbas, in southern Iran.

Shamir Hospitalized With 'Slight Weakness'
TA1005130989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was hospitalized this afternoon in Hadassah 'En-Kerem Hospital in Jerusalem with a slight weakness. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the prime minister probably hurt himself while at home last night; despite that, he made two public appearances on Independence Day today, at which he even made speeches. Later, his physician decided to hospitalize him for tests.

Mr Shamir will be released tonight or tomorrow morning.

Shamir Demands 'Prior Agreement' to Process
TA0905114889 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 89 p 5

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by diplomatic correspondent Mordekhay Shalev "on the occasion of Independence Day;" date and place not given]

[Text] Q. The passing week has been marked by murder in Jerusalem, the kidnapping of soldiers, and especially violent disturbances in Gaza. As we approach the 41st Independence Day, aren't we, essentially, in a very difficult situation?

A. Independence Day is, in many ways, a day of reckoning, a day for reflection, a day for summing up the passing year of Israel's existence. Sometimes the main essence of the passing year is reflected in the day itself.

What we are witnessing in these days is a certain peak of a desperate attempt by the extremist Palestinian elements to thwart our peace initiative.

The Arabs, generally, but more so the Palestinians, or those Palestinian circles which adhere to the PLO, are facing a dilemma: to join a process of peace, or to continue with the intifadah [uprising]. They cannot do both at the same time. It's clear to them that, if they enter a peace process, the intifadah must come to an end, at least for a few years.

Today, they are convinced that at this point the intifadah has brought them many achievements and that it might bring them even more achievements in the near future. And 'Arafat, at least, is trying to create the impression, the atmosphere, that he is rapidly approaching the achievement of the goal—the establishment of the Palestinian state. And that he is achieving this by means of the intifadah.

And you can see, in every decision that is made in recent months in meetings of Arab leaders, with or without the PLO, the first item on the agenda is to maintain the intifadah, and to increase it. In Arabic they say "the blessed intifadah"—because they see the intifadah as paving their way to their target.

And suddenly, Israel comes along and tries to change the course of developments, to the direction of negotiations, negotiations which will take years, and no one can tell, at least Palestinians can't, how this process will end. In any case, they view this development as a danger that will destroy their way to victory.

That explains this escalation of violence, in every field. It doesn't always succeed, but this is their wish; you can see it in all the leaflets, in all the statements. 'Arafat sits in Paris and is conducting an "offensive of peace," and from there he says: 'We must continue to increase the intifadah until we reach Jerusalem, the capital of our state.' That means that he's telling people in Gaza and in other places: 'Continue, escalate the struggle, escalate the violence, if you want me to continue on my march of victory.'

That's where we stand today. So what are we supposed to do? It's clear; on the one hand, we must resolutely stand by our proposals, we must consolidate and formulate thend cause us to lose our control.

Israel can enter this process only from a situation of resolute, determined and forceful internal strength. We must believe that the conflict can be ended in this way, and on the other hand we must prevent the other sim, we must strengthen the national unity and consensus around them; and, on the other hand, we must prove to the people of the intifadah that it is not an alternative, that we can suppress it, that we can break it, that the violence cannot overwhelm us ade from any deviation from this course.

Someone could try to cheat us, to lie to us; someone might say, 'let's cheat the Israelis just like Muhammad (the Prophet) did.' They always bring these examples of how Muhammad used all sorts of ruses to overcome his opponents in Mecca and Khaybar and all of these. They always have these examples of Muhammad's strategies (tahbulot).

Someone might say, 'let's accept elections, but as soon as the people are elected, they will proclaim themselves the government of Palestine, or something like that.' Israel must be prepared and ready to immediately stop such an attempt, and to stamp it out at once.

Therefore we are in a critical era today, and if we overcome the peak of these critical events, then there is a serious chance that the peace initiative will take off.

Q. But doesn't it elicit gloom that, 41 years after the state was established, we are still facing the same battle that we did 41 years ago?

A. There is no reason to get addicted to gloomy feelings. One should not succumb. Forty years of history are not a long period. It's a fact that 40 years ago the state was established against the wishes of the Arabs, and the Arabs have yet to accept its existence. And, from their point of

view, they have good reasons not to accept its existence; we are surrounded by many Arab countries, they have allies, they have natural resources, they have certain advantages over us, and we are still alone in our struggle.

We try to obtain allies, we have certain allies, but the war continues, we have yet to achieve peace and tranquility.

People can complain about this situation, but in no way should we blame ourselves and say 'we have sinned.' We did everything possible, we have always said that we prefer peace, that we prefer negotiations. The other side refuses, because of all of its advantages and its refusal to reconcile itself to our existence.

And when one of them does put on a smiling face—he is only trying to cheat us. He wants, in return, that we should close our eyes and enter a trap.

We must tell the Arabs today that they are wrong if they think that they have two alternatives. Israel will live, and will exist here, and the only alternative is peace with Israel. Peace, in fair and reasonable conditions, and what we are proposing is fair, logical and reasonable.

The terms do not basically contradict the principals of either side and therefore it's the only way. We must take it.

Q. You mentioned the fact that the PLO is giving instructions to increase the intifadah in order to undermine the peace process....

A. I don't know if it is instructions, but the PLO is inciting, and the PLO has its own people in the territories, and that's the way they perceive the situation. Look, they tell the residents in the territories, those who are suffering, 'the achievement of our aims is near. It is worthwhile for you to suffer. Don't get tired. A bit more, a bit more.' They paint an optimistic picture.

We know that, in more closed discussions, they do not view the situation in such an optimistic light. But they want to encourage the masses, and the masses are naturally attracted to pretty pictures.

Q. So what will bring the residents to join Israel's peace initiative without approval from the PLO?

A. Well, as they say, you can't lie to everybody all the time. The people in the area will eventually realize that all these tales about the independent state which is at the doorway are without any foundation. That these are lies, illusions.

And we know very well, from numerous contacts that we have had, that many today in the territories of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza want to reach an agreement with us. So I hope, we hope, that the forces will be found, perhaps with the help of neighbouring Arab states, which will enter the process with us.

Q. So you actually believe that the process can go forward without the OK of the PLO?

A. We don't want to negotiate with the PLO. That is well known. Because the PLO is not interested in this process. The PLO is genuinely opposed, it's not a pretence. They are opposed because this contradicts their objectives, it contradicts their policies.

The PLO has no reason to enter such a process. What does the PLO want? A Palestinian state, immediately. But we say we oppose a Palestinian state, this is the national consensus. So what will they talk to us about?

We are offering a process, we are saying: In the second stage of negotiations, each side will be able to propose his solutions, but we will have to reach a solution which is acceptable to both sides. In any case, the Palestinians have nothing to lose from such a process. They can only gain. They have a chance to reach a situation which is far better than what they have today.

Q. You said before that we have to prove to the Arabs that the intifadah can be suppressed, that it can be broken. Can it, in fact?

A. I said that we must prove to them that the intifadah is no alternative. To prove to them that, with violence, they will be unable to coerce us into accepting things which we do not want to. And that therefore they have no logical reason to continue. Because after all, they are causing untold suffering and damage. To themselves, more than to us. We have to do all we can to weaken the intifadah, and to break this attempt to break us.

Q. Your peace initiative contained four points, but it appears that the other three, except for elections, have been shunted aside.

A. Oh no, we stand by them, absolutely. It's natural that the media latches on to the matter of elections, which seems more relevant, more actual, because of the intifadah, because of the disturbances. But we are insisting that the conflict with the Palestinians cannot be ended without ending the conflict with the Arab states. It's insufficient.

It won't solve the problem. Because it's conceivable that we will reach a solution with the Palestinians, and Arab states which will reject this agreement will to go to war against us. That's possible. So then what have we achieved? Therefore we are telling the international community, 'we can't do it alone;' that things should be done parallel, in conjunction. To strive at the same time for an end to the state of war which exists between us and the Arab states.

Q. Are the points interconnected? Are they linked?

A. Of course, the matters are connected, but there is no absolute linkage. It's connected, because everything is aimed at the same target—the end of the conflict. A comprehensive settlement to the comprehensive conflict.

Q. You met this week with the leaders of the Labour Party on drafting the general lines of the peace programme. What is the situation on this matter?

A. We are getting near, we have almost agreed on everything.

Q. On the details as well?

A. Somewhat. There is no point in dealing with all the details as long as there are no negotiations going on with the other side. Therefore there is no point in all sorts of internal arguments before there are negotiations. But more or less.

Q. Do you include the vote by residents of East Jerusalem among issues with which "there is no point in dealing right now?"

A. Yes, I think that on this matter as well we won't reach any decisions at this time.

Q. But you do oppose their participation.

A. Absolutely. But I don't attach any importance to the personal opinions of any of us. I usually don't say what my personal opinion is. I made my position on this matter public after the contrary was publicized, as if I support it. So I didn't want any misunderstandings. I am opposed to it now, just like I was during negotiations for the implementation of the Camp David Accords.

Then we had already reached this point in our negotiations with the Egyptians and with the Americans, with Carter, and then we were opposed. So for the time being, this matter is better left alone.

Q. Is your opposition absolute? Is it yehareg ubal ya'avor? ("Over your dead body").

A. (Laughing) I am not willing to lehehareg [get killed], but my opposition is adamant.

Q. What about the matter of international observers?

A. We didn't deal with this matter. We don't need it. We are sure that if we proclaim general, free, and democratic elections, then that's the way it will be. We believe in ourselves.

Q. But sometimes justice has to be seen....

A. All right, so we will show it. Experience shows that we live up to our commitments. Even Mubarak said so, he dared to say so.

Q. You mentioned the risk that the elected Palestinians would proclaim a Palestinian state. How will we prevent this? How will we achieve this prior agreement to the process?

A. There has to be prior agreement to the process as a whole.

Q. But agreement by whom?

A. By the body with whom we will negotiate.

Q. So the agreement won't come before the elections.

A. It must come before the elections.

Q. But before the elections no one has been elected. So who will agree?

A. So how will you vote? Elections will be held only after agreement with a body which is going with us to the negotiations. Agreement has to be for the whole process—there has to be agreement for the first stage, that we are talking about self-rule, and not something else.

And that after several years negotiations will start on the permanent settlement. In accordance with these principles. That must be clear. So the agreement must include what will be the tasks of these people once they are elected, what they are supposed to do.

They can't come after the elections and declare 'we constitute the independent regime here and we say so and so.' This will be a gross infringement of the agreement, and this will give us the right, indeed it will obligate us, to do away with the whole process.

Q. But who is this "body?"

A. It will have to be a Palestinian body. Perhaps if Egypt and Jordan will want to join, we will welcome them. At the time we spoke with the Egyptians, and we thought that after we reached agreement with them, there would be elections for the autonomy among the residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

They will elect their people, and these people will constitute the body which will rule, which will administer this autonomous region, and with them we will negotiate subsequently about the final status. That is what we had in mind then.

Now we have changed the order a bit, but basically it's the same.

Q. Do you have a picture of what the interim arrangements will look like?

A. That will be a matter for negotiations. The principles are the same: there will be self-rule, there will be wide-ranging rights for them to manage the affairs, except for matters of security, which will be under our full and absolute responsibility, and foreign affairs.

And there will be certain matters which will be administered jointly, such as infrastructure. But there is still much to be negotiated—what will be the executive, how many people will serve on it.

Q. Minister Sharon has termed the plan a grave danger to Israel's existence. Do you agree with him in any way?

A. There are always risks. But in any case we can face this danger as long as we are strong, as long as we control the situation, as long as the Israeli government is strong, resolute, and knows what it is seeking.

Q. Will the plan being formulated now be brought to the cabinet for formal approval?

A. I think that, in one way or another, we will bring it to the cabinet.

Q. There was some talk in Labour that perhaps Israel should not commit itself formally...

A. I think that we will decide that this is what we are negotiatiating about, or something like that...

Q. Do you expect this document to serve as the basis for the talks with the American delegation which is coming here at the end of the week?

A. These are not negotiations, these are talks. It's not with them that we have to make peace. They are constantly taking an interest in the plan, and they have pledged their support for it. They will probably tell us about the position of the Soviets, because they are coming here straight from Moscow.

Q. There appears to be some regression in the process of closer relations with the Soviet Union.

A. Perhaps, I am not sure if there has been an actual regression; let's say that progress has stopped. It appears that for a certain period everything in the Soviet Union was under revision. This includes relations with us. It appears that they have recently reached the conclusion that they must protect their assets in the area, especially the radical Arabs, Syria, Libya, the PLO. And therefore this prevents further advances with us, although what was achieved until now is continuing.

I am hoping for a change for the better. In any case, what (Foreign Minister Eduard) Shevardnadze said in Cairo was not encouraging. And they have had very sharp statements against our peace initiative.

Q. Is the matter of superpower auspices for peace talks still relevant?

A. At this time, it is not. There is no place for it in the current initiative. We don't need any initiative by the superpowers which will start the process. We would like all the countries in the world to support the process. If more countries will speak like the U.S. has spoken, it can definitely help. That's why we are so disappointed with France.

Q. But Foreign Minister Dumas had some positive things to say about the elections.

A. That's true, but if he is speaking about an international conference, and an independent Palestinian state, than this runs against the grain of the whole initiative.

Q. Perhaps you could now tell us what you were doing in Hungary.

A. (Laughs) I spoke with the leaders of Hungary.

Q. Were you surprised by the reactions here to your trip?

A. Perhaps people are seeking sensations. And it's not always possible for people who deal in these matters to satisfy this appetite for sensation.

Q. Are the Hungarians stipulating that economic links must precede diplomatic ties?

A. No they are not. What was published is not true. They think that relations are developing normally, and that we will reach full ties, this is their estimation.

Q. Your initiative now carries the sub-title 'the Shamir-Rabin plan.' Is there any political conclusion to be reached from this coordination between you and the defence minister?

A. No, there are no political objectives save one—safeguarding the national unity. There has to be strong unity in Israel, and between Israel and the Jewish people abroad. We have all recently realized that this link has a strong political weight.

Q. But perhaps you and Rabin should actually be in the same party.

A. No, no, no. We haven't spoken about it, and we don't think that. I haven't spoken to him, but speaking for myself, the only aim is to repel the attacks against us, and to achieve peace through national unity. If we achieve that, I will say dayenu [this will suffice]. It's quite possible that, in the second stage, our ways will part. Perhaps it will be less critical then.

Q. Finally, perhaps you would like to say something about your controversial statement last week.

A. Which statement?

Q. About the need for civilians to make sure that terrorists do not get away in one piece.

A. That's nothing. It was blown up out of all proportion. I called on citizens to be more alert to the dangers. The public must understand that it is a partner, a partner to the concern for security. We hear Jews saying that the state must provide security.

I don't like to hear this. It is we who created the state: what is the state, some external body? Times are difficult, and each one must view himself as a partner to the national experience.

Q. Shouldn't something be done about events such as the behaviour of the crowd following the murder on Jaffa Road?

A. Look, I am against lynching, this runs against my beliefs completely. But it is natural that there are such outbursts sometimes. It points to an unhealthy atmosphere. That's why there is a need for more national solidarity.

I remember in the 1930s, when I was still quite new here, in the first days of the meoraot [the Arab mutiny], I happened to be in Shuk Hacarmel. And suddenly somebody cried "Arabs are coming from Jaffa." But nobody ran away. People who were there cried, "Come on, let's take rods and clubs," and they ran towards Jaffa.

As a young man, newly arrived from the Diaspora, I found much encouragement in this. I know this would not protect us, but as a phenomenon, it is a healthy thing.

Rabin Discusses 'Uprising,' IDF Deterrence

TA0905141289 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR ('ATZMA'UT TASHMAT supplement) in Hebrew 9 May 89 p 9

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Avi Bnayahu, Pe'erli Shahar, Moti Bassok, Dorit Gefen, and Re'uven Rosenthal, on 1 May in the defense minister's office]

[Excerpts] [Rosenthal] Despite the repeated pronouncements that the intifadah [uprising] is dying down, there is no sign that this is indeed the case. Is there really no way to reduce the number of deaths in the territories, even in the framework of existing political conditions?

[Rabin] With all the pain and sorrow, the question you are asking is not the main issue. The problem is: What makes up the uprising? The uprising has the same goals as the wars waged by Arab armies and terrorist organizations against Israel. The Arab states have reached the conclusion that through wars they have not managed to achieve their objectives from Israel.

The PLO terrorist organizations have also achieved nothing with standard terror activities. Something happened here that was planned neither by the Arab countries and certainly not by the PLO terrorist groups, something that was more an expression of "street smarts." The characteristic operational modes of the terrorist organizations have not appeared during the uprising.

They understood that to obtain some of their goals they have to exploit the fact that the uprising has assumed the popular air of a wide civilian body that men, women, and children can carry forward—something that incorporates violent and passive components: strikes, walkouts, and violence. None of this requires the logistics of a terror organization.

Some Israelis are more impressed with the injuries inflicted by stone throwing. But they do not understand that with all the sorrow this causes, that the main weapons were the photographs and descriptions of this type of confrontation in the eyes of the Western world.

The public, political, and sensory effect is more at work here, as it accompanies any clash between men in uniform, whether they be policemen or soldiers, and civilians. [passage omitted]

[Shahar] You have admitted that all the means in your possession have not been implemented to quell the uprising.

[Rabin] There are two whole ranges of measures we do not use: one of these is to change legislation. There are measures that cannot be put into practice without a change in legislation, whether we are talking about arrest, the sealing of houses, or deportation. The means to make these measures more severe, and thus increase the effectiveness of some of them, is to change the law.

Up to now I have not suggested such a change.

[Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew on 9 May in a page 13 interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by 'Aliza Wallach quotes Rabin as saying: "What I am going to suggest, if I indeed do make any suggestions, is not to do with killing, or tanks, or air raids, but more freedom in selective treatment. That is, tendencies toward selective punishment targeted at specific people. I am referring to making their punishments heavier, not to changing the rules on opening fire, or coming with tanks and planes and attacking Arab towns."]

The second range deals with economic constraints on the size of the forces. The greater the force's power is, the greater its capability to guarantee safety on the roads.

I never said the uprising could be quelled or eliminated. What I said, and what was published, is that I evaluate the means according to what I hope to achieve through their use. The Israeli Government had two options to choose between: One was repression, period.

The second alternative was a comprehensive policy with two legs to stand on, one political and one military-security. The political basis means an endorsed proposal to the Palestinians in the territories. We are offering a comprehensive plan that brings us toward a permanent solution in two stages. It offers a definition of the identity of the partner for negotiations, a specification as to the parameters of all the issues, and the way to begin: through elections.

I believe that many of the Palestinians, even if they do not dare say so in public, want to see the light at the end of the tunnel. The residents of the territories, as opposed to those sitting in their villas in Tunisia, are the leaders of the struggle and also those suffering from it. They need a solution more than the villa residents do.

It would be more justified to increase the severity of the measures implemented against them if it were to achieve the purpose of making them think more seriously about beginning negotiations with us.

[Passage omitted] [Bnayahu] You have expressed praise for the endurance of the Palestinians in the territories. No matter how much you beat them, they continue with their uprising.

[Rabin] I did not hand out praise. I was merely stating facts, clarifying things for certain Israelis who believe that if 150 people are arrested or deported, the problem will be solved. We have deported between 30 and 40 people. Over 400 have been killed. Between 8,000 and 10,000 have been injured. We have had over 30,000 people under arrest and I am only talking about Israel Defense Forces [IDF] facilities.

I am not including terrorists held in Israeli jails. The standard of living has dropped by 30 to 40 percent. There is fatigue, hardship, and suffering, and I cannot say that the motivation has disappeared. It is still there.

[Bnayahu] Despite the killing, punishments, and deportations?

[Rabin] It is not as though our efforts have been fruitless. We have accomplished much. Our actions have still not achieved our aims of bringing about calm and guaranteeing the satisfactory functioning of the Civil Administration and municipal authorities. But there are no mass demonstrations. The populace's readiness to clash in large numbers with the army has significantly declined.

Today a jeep with three soldiers disperses any demonstration. Today our problem is sporadic stone throwing and passive measures. We are dealing with a large population. You have 400 villages and 50 large population centers. The IDF cannot be everywhere at all times. So it is natural for them to put on these shows. They invite a journalist and a cameraman.

The television networks send and train cameramen from among the Palestinians. They film the clips and send them to be broadcast, and that's that.

[Bnayahu] Are you disturbed by the murder of collaborators, which has increased lately?

[Rabin] I see it as a manifestation of their weakness and decline. At the beginning they discussed among themselves and also published a call 'not to repeat the mistake of 1936 and 1939 [years of widespread riots by Arabs in Palestine, in which they also attacked Jews], when we murdered as many of our own people as the British did.'

What does this mean? It means that more internal terror is needed to maintain a unified position. If they had confidence in their unity, there would be no need for threats.

[Gefen] This is an interview on the occasion of Independence Day. You were one of the fighters in the War of Independence. The question is whether we understand that we are facing a nation that wants independence, which is what we wanted 41 years ago. The question is whether we can prevent this process and this aspiration, which has its own dynamics. The intifadah has already held strong for 18 months. Are we capable of stopping it?

[Rabin] In my view, at this stage we must shift the solution from the marketplace, roads, stone throwing, and roadblocks, to the negotiating table. I want to remind you what our moral fiber was. There was a partition plan, which was accepted by the United Nations, which was more important then. We accepted it. They not only did not accept it, but went to war.

They said: "We will throw you into the sea and prevent the implementation of the partition plan." It took them 41 years now to accept Resolution 181, the partition resolution.

I have already said on various occasions, "You will now wait another 20 years to accept a proposal that none of the Arab countries offered you. Did Jordan offer you administration of your own affairs except for foreign and defense matters, and the continued existence of the settlements? Did Egypt offer you that? Not as a permanent solution, but as an interim settlement for an interim period with the intention of reaching a permanent solution. Did anybody else offer you free and democratic elections?"

The Arab countries are shocked by the election idea. They are afraid that it will catch on in their own countries as well.

[Bnayahu] I would like to discuss the IDF. I would like to start with an evaluation published in NEWSWEEK that talks about a drop in the IDF's deterrent capability, claiming that the troops are paying a heavy price because

of the confrontation with the intifadah. The Artillery Corps commander is quoted as saying that his troops have been near artillery for a long time.

The general feeling is that the troops and the corps commanders are a little tired. There is a rumor making the rounds that [Major General 'Amram] Mitzna' appealed to you to change his job. How do you evaluate the IDF?

[Rabin] You started with the issue of deterrence. It seems to me that terms should be defined correctly. If there is deterrence at all, and there is, it is between us and the armies of the Arab countries. By the way, had the IDF's deterrent power been perfect, no wars, or military moves that led to wars, would have been initiated against us.

I believe that there is a reasonable level of deterrence, especially today, while in the foreseeable future there is no coalition of more than one country for war against us. There is a potential threat from Syria, but that country is isolated and involved in Lebanon. If you have noticed, even NEWSWEEK said that the issue does not involve the Air Force and navy, and we should remember that the air factor, or the Air Force and its capabilities, has always been one of the IDF's chief deterrents.

The ground forces are continuously in the process of improving the quality of their weapons systems. The Merkava-3 will be an outstanding tank. There are improvements and growing sophistication in all the systems I can talk about, as well as in those I cannot. I also believe that NEWSWEEK's talk about an erosion in motivation has no truth in fact. What do I mean?

Whenever I ask: Where do you wish to serve? In Hebron, Ramallah, Lebanon? 90 to 100 percent, especially soldiers who have been drafted, say 'Lebanon.' When you ask why, they say: There I am a soldier, hear I am at most a policeman. That is their feeling. There is no excitement about a mission that has to be carried out in Judaea.

It is not the main aim for which the IDF was built and educated, but to the same extent the soldiers also understand that it must be done. The level of training has been affected to a certain extent, and that will be fixed this year.

[Bassok] When we speak about an erosion, we refer mainly to the reserves. When a reserve soldier gets the brown envelope in his mailbox, he goes through all the stages of fear and lack of desire to be called up. He goes to his reserve duty without the slightest eagerness. I do not recall any operational tasks in the past that people approached with such lack of desire as now.

[Rabin] During the previous work year we called up the reserves for 62 to 64 days, or even longer, and that is a burden we must not repeat. We therefore decided in this work year not to call them up for more than 42 to 44 days. What burdens the reserve soldiers is the length of the service and the tension this causes, and not the task itself. There are people who think like you, and there are people who think even worse things. The reserves are made up of the people of Israel with their varied political views, as reflected in the Knesset elections.

[Bnayahu] You are about to ask for another 650 million shekels for the defense establishment.

[Rabin] I am going to ask for a supplementary budget. The sum has not been fixed yet.

[Bnayahu] The chief of staff says that a failure to provide a supplementary defense budget will limit the political level's ability to make decisions—in other words, its ability to decide on a preemptive war.

[Rabin] That is unacceptable to me. The IDF is capable at present of fulfilling its military objectives. It can carry out a war against terrorism, it has as much deterrent capability as possible, and if a war is forced on us we will win it. When we speak about a budgetary gap we mean building up strength that will enable us to achieve these targets faster and more decisively, and at a less painful price. It means that if you do not provide the IDF with the means already existing or which can be developed and procured, if war breaks out it will take longer, and at a higher price to achieve the goals.

[Bnayahu] I would like to ask about Avi'em Sela'. What has been done in the defense establishment about him?

[Rabin] I am not prepared to discuss that. [passage omitted]

Shomron Discusses Dealing With 'Uprising'

TA0905124889 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 9 May 89 pp 3, 11

[Interview with Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, chief of staff, by Beni Shukrun; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Shukrun] Many people argue that Israel made a mistake when it did not move to quell the uprising in the territories in its earliest stages. For example, in Jordan 2 weeks ago the Army quelled the riots within a few days.

Do you not think that in our region, which is totally made up of nondemocratic states and of people used to living under nondemocratic regimes, it is a mistake to deal with problems according to "Western" standards and codes of behavior?

[Shomron] The local "intifadah" [uprising] was indeed crushed in Jordan, but another "small" matter also took place: the entire government was reshuffled. This means that the pressure brought to bear by the inhabitants was stopped thanks to certain moves, including the reshuffle of the prime minister and the entire cabinet. One should also bear in mind that all the people who took part in the

incidents were Jordanian citizens who were legitimately staging demonstrations, in the sense that they were demonstrating in their own country.

As for the "Western codes of behavior" you mentioned, this is definitely our problem, not theirs. If the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] were to contravene the code of behavior of the State of Israel, as implied by your question, I suppose part of the public would be rather happy about it and accept it, but another part would not.

I think this would lead to a rift in Israeli society and subsequently in the IDF, which encompasses the entire political spectrum in Israel. The moment the IDF stops operating within the national consensus—which includes people on the fringe who think differently—the IDF would weaken and tear apart.

Seeing that we are celebrating the 41st anniversary of our independence, I would like to point out that Israel's security and the chances for a future peace process with the neighboring countries depend on our deterrent military spirit which, if harmed, could cause immeasurable damage.

[Shukrun] Let us go back to measures the IDF has already used in "the territories" in the past, such as deportations. It seems that these have been put in "deep freeze" in the past few months and have hardly been used.

[Shomron] To dispel any misunderstandings, I would like to say that I am not against deportations and that we have not stopped using this measure. Simply, a ruling by the High Court of Justice on this issue remains in effect and there are periods when there are political reasons not to resort to deportations.

In principle, however, I am in favor of using this type of punishment as one of the ways of dealing with the problem. There is no single measure than can put an end to the riots, and those who think there is a magic formula to deport people and attain quiet are wrong.

The intifadah includes two elements: motivation and behavior. As long as the motivation exists, there is a will to use violence. The army can act against behavior by reducing violence, but it cannot lower the level of motivation. The latter will decline when people in "the territories" realize that force is leading them nowhere.

[Shukrun] The defense minister recently said that if the Arabs of "the territories" reject the prime minister's proposal to hold elections, he would favor the enforcement of more severe measures by the IDF in "the territories." From the military point of view, does the IDF have at its disposal more severe measures than it has used to date?

[Shomron] The military ability exists... such as keeping a large troop presence in the area. Naturally, violence would decrease because, as I mentioned earlier, we would be acting on the behavioral level. I suppose that if there is a large military presence, the rioters' ability to take action would decrease but not disappear.

I suppose that if we stationed a large amount of troops for a short period of time and then pulled them out again, we would more or less go back to the same situation.

It works differently than in war. In my opinion, some of the people who talk about "terminating" the intifadah apply the rules of war to a civil uprising. In war, if you hit a few targets they drop out of the game, and this is to your advantage. But in uprisings, further killings sometimes increase the motivation and desire for revenge.

Therefore, the rules applying to war do not apply to this type of uprising. What would be more suitable in such a situation is police action using a reasonable amount of force against civilians according to the law.

[Shukrun] If so, if not totally eliminated, how can we drastically lower violence in "the territories?" After all, you also know that there has been no significant decrease in the number of stone- and bomb-throwing incidents.

[Shomron] The army's job is to lower the level of violence to the minimum and reduce the number of stone- and bomb-throwing incidents, but a drastic drop would occur only if a massive number of troops were to be stationed in the territories. Of course, one should bear in mind that this would be at the expense of other military activities.

In keeping with Israel's norms of behavior we could simply assign more troops, consequently lowering the amount of activities. This does not mean, however, that I do not favor deportations, sealing or demolishing houses, or other severe punishments, on condition that everything is according to the law.

Another important point to bear in mind is that in dealing with a rebellion that is not war, action and punishment must be enforced selectively if we do not want to expand the number of those actively engaging in violence. In other words, action should not be taken against those who do not take part in it.

This is not always the case in practice, because at times a curfew has to be clamped on an entire village even though it is clear that not all the inhabitants participated in the specific event that subsequently necessitated a curfew.

Efforts must be made to take selective action against those operating against us and punish them severely by means of deportations, administrative detentions, trials, and house demolitions. All these punitive measures are enforced individually against those operating against us. [passage omitted]

[Shukrun] From everything you have said so far, one gets the impression that you have come to terms with the intifadah and that we will have to learn to live with it until one of the sides or an as yet unknown party solves the problem for us.

[Shomron] That is exactly one of the biggest problems of the State of Israel, the sense of impatience tha I would describe as a lack of lasting willpower and determination. Through the years, the State of Israel has had to deal with problems that had no immediate solution, but people did not say "will it be solved tomorrow? If it is not, I am getting up and leaving this place.

Obviously, founding a country in a hostile environment takes time, willpower, and determination, and people should not be deluded into thinking otherwise. I am in favor of sober outlooks, and I think we have the strength and ability to deal with the problems without resorting to nonexistent remedies.

[Shukrun] What does "willpower" mean? Does it mean that we must remain passive and continue to get hit by stones?

[Shomron] That is not so. I suppose that some people on the other side have a harder time than we do. After all, Israelis residing in "the territories" still send their children to ballet lessons and lead normal lives. I do not know whether Arabs in "the territories" send their children to ballet lessons or other such activities.

It is far harder for them, both economically and psychologically. They are grieving, but as long as their motivation persists they do not acknowledge it.

[Shukrun] If so, when will the intifadah end?

[Shomron] Seeing that this is a process rather than a one-time operation, when the Palestinians acknowledge the limits of their ability to score achievements through rebellion they will confine their demands to those limits.

In other words, the Palestinian Covenant has not changed, at least not in words, notwithstanding the fact that 'Arafat says he has "given up on Yafo and Haifa"—which the covenant mentions as a goal to be achieved—and makes do with a Palestinian state within the boundaries of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

He also says "we recognize the State of Israel," which he has never said before. Incidentally, 'Arafat has been undertaking quite big risks, seeing that some factions within his organization object to these statements and even threaten to assassinate him because of them. All these statements stem from the fact that 'Arafat has reached the conclusion that he can attain nothing else, because he knows that the State of Israel does not give up. The power is with us, you see, the power is with us.

[Shukrun] A few days ago Jewish settlers in "the territories" proposed setting up a civilian body that would operate alongside the IDF to protect their lives and property. Why should the IDF not embrace this proposal?

[Shomron] A civilian group within a settlement is acceptable, permitted, necessary, and also legitimate. What is the difference between a civilian in Judaea and Samaria and a soldier or a border policeman?

Those in charge of law and order in "the territories" are the defense establishment and the IDF; no other body has authority or jurisdiction. Self-defense inside a settlement may definitely be in the hands of the settlers, who may organize guard duties. In fact, I think this should be their responsibility, but this is not their job or duty outside their settlement. [passage omitted]

'Positive Aspects' of 'Uprising' Examined

TA0905151089 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 89 p B1

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "What We Will Gain by Losing the Intifadah"]

[Text] Many readers may find it strange to read positive aspects into as bloody an event as the intifadah [uprising], but from a certain perspective the Palestinian uprising is one of the best things that has happened to Israel in the sphere of security.

For years, we completely suppressed the negative aspects of our conflict with the Palestinians and the mutual wrestling clinch in which we and they are engaged. The intifadah has shaken us into thinking in different terms for the first time. We have suddenly discovered the Palestinians living among us and under our rule, in refugee camps and elsewhere.

For most Israelis, this issue has always been swept under the rug. This has been true of army personnel and mainly the young generation doing the obligatory regular army service. We did not know what was going on a hour's drive away from our cities and villages. We were oblivious to the dangerous time bomb ticking there.

Let us look, for instance, at the proposal for elections in the territories that Shamir brought to Washington. Several Palestinian leaders in the territories first raised this proposal as far back as January 1988, about 1 month after the uprising broke out. It was later adopted by the Labor Party, and further sharpened and defined by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

All those contending that no change has taken place in our camp are ignoring the truth. Yitzhaq Rabin is a good example of just such a change. For years he was vehemently opposed to any proposal to hold elections in the territories. He must have had enough of the concept after the 1976 municipal elections.

Nowadays he has suddenly become an initiator of the election proposal. For years he claimed that residents of the territories are no more than postmen, and that they have no standing on the issue of negotiations with Israel. He considered King Husayn the chief partner, and the "Jordanian option" as the main—if not the only—way. In his view, Husayn was to be the one to bring the Palestinians to the negotiating table. Now Rabin speaks of the Palestinians bringing Husayn.

The tables have turned. Furthermore, he is even willing to converse with "other Palestinians;" anyone is free to interpret Rabin's term—"other"—as he wishes.

And this is merely the beginning of the voyage. We are still living a big lie—still hiding our heads in the sand—in deluding ourselves that the PLO does not exist; or in telling the Americans that we do not wish to know what they relay from here to the PLO in Tunis; or in telling ourselves that the Palestinian leaders in the territories will agree to establish an alternative leadership, and thereby split and weaken the Palestinian people.

Despite the fact that some opposed interests separate the PLO in the territories from the PLO outside, the locals realize that their strength lies in unity and solidarity, rather than in the segmentation sought by Israel.

The lie also refers to declarations implying that the victory over the intifadah is imminent, that one more effort will solve the problem, and that the water drawers and wood cutters will then resume their former positions. The responsibility for this deception lies with many Alignment leaders who know the truth, but dare not pronounce it, and who therefore bear a greater responsibility than their Likud colleagues.

One of the principal reasons for the national mood of depression is that the people feel their leaders are not telling the truth when they address the conflict with the Palestinians. The intifadah is a war—albeit conducted under different rules—which, so far, Israel has lost, and lost in a big way. Anyone gauging the results of this war only by the rate of mass demonstrations in the territories, or the number of Molotov cocktails, is looking at the war like an inexperienced squadron commander.

The results are measured by comprehensive achievements, strategic coups such as the PLO's success in obtaining the recognition of, and in launching a dialogue with Washington, or the national consolidation achieved by the Palestinian residents of the territories.

This is the situation to date. The fight is not over yet though. Its continuation and conclusion need not be disadvantageous; they depend on the nature of the agreements this war will generate. The Yom Kippur War did not end with the destruction of the Bar-Lev line, or even the encircling of the [Egyptian] Third Army.

These events were followed by a series of arrangements and agreements: a cease-fire, a disengagement, an interim agreement. The final stage was the Camp David accords and peace between Israel and Egypt. Like Egypt under the leadership of Al-Sadat, the Palestinians have violated the status quo.

It remains to be seen whether the final results that follow the uprising in the territories include elections, interim arrangements, the cessation of the armed struggle, and a permanent settlement—a peace agreement between Israel and a recognized Palestinian leadership. Only such a development, similar to the one that followed the Yom Kippur War, would be recorded as a result beneficial to the two nations.

Despite the PLO's international achievements, Israel still has plenty of elbow room. Shamir's proposal was accepted in Washington, although suspicious remarks have been heard from every side, including Israel's friends and Jewish congressmen.

It is said that Shamir wishes only to gain time. That which is called "the peace plan" in Israel is perhaps the plan for peace between the Alignment and the Likud aimed at attaining the lowest common denominator for launching a peace process in which Israel would negotiate with Washington. Not with the PLO.

The United States sees this as a still uncrystallized idea rather than a plan. Shamir's aides had suggested at first that the idea be sharpened in tandem by joint Israeli-U.S. work teams.

Secretary of State James Baker and his aides decided that entering such a partnership at this stage would be a mistake, and that Israel would be better left to sharpen its own ideas, after which negotiations on details would begin. These would be passed on to Tunis, rather than Nabulus.

Washington is willing to cooperate with Israel in launching the first stage leading to elections in the territories. Furthermore, they will deal strictly with Shamir and avoid any move likely to suggest that they are flirting with the Alignment behind his back—on the condition that Shamir does not resort to delaying tactics.

As opposed to Israel, however, Washington does not delude itself that the peace process can be truly promoted without the PLO. The PLO's consent is essential to arrive at elections, and to achieve a relative quiet in the territories. At this stage, Washington will not call a spade a spade, but this is what will be done behind the scenes.

Paper Views Elimination of Collaborators

TA0505125389 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 May 89 p B3

[Commentary by Ori Nir: "A Bullet in the Back on the Central Square"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The uprising in the territories has allowed the shedding of "collaborators'" blood and has opened a Pandora's box that had so far been kept

secret for security reasons and had been socially confidential. Threats and pressure directed at "collaborators" in the past in the backyard of Palestinian society have now become public. Brutal murders are being committed in broad daylight.

Interrogation accompanied by torture of those suspected of assisting the defense authorities are combined with acts against people accused of being morally corrupt. This process of cleansing has for a long time been carried out through truly impure, brutal, and violent methods.

This cleansing and awakening drive gradually reveals the extent of the phenomenon of "cooperation" that existed in the territories before the uprising, and makes the substantial changes the uprising has caused the Palestinian society to undergo even more surprising.

From a subdued public, with wide-ranging ties with the Israeli authorities in various walks of life, the Palestinians have become a crystallized, nationally oriented society that attempt to expell any reactionary expression.

The many inhibitions that had previously prevented attacks on those considered "the stagnant waters of the occupation" have been removed during the 17 months of the national uprising in the territories. The Palestinians are less afraid than they used to be; they are no longer interested in authorizations or benefits from the ruling government, and therefore the mediating assistance of the "collaborators" is much less needed.

At the same time, the government's deterrence has deteriorated; its ability to protect its own agents has been proven very limited. National activism has become a status symbol of the highest quality.

The definition of a "collaborator" in the territories is relative. It has a narrow and a broad version. The broad version, which seems to have become the accepted one, says that whoever maintains ties with official or other Israeli elements, thus damaging the Palestinian social fabric and national efforts, is a "collaborator" who needs be expelled from the society's framework.

The narrow version includes only those who are considered "spies" who provide information, and land dealers who sell Arab soil to the Jews. The "collaborators'" population could be described as a series of concentric circles, a sort of target board.

In its black central circle are those land dealers ("simsar"), and Shin Bet agents ("'amil al-mukharabat"—agents, and "jawasis"—spies; in defense jargon called "security collaborators").

In the external circles of the target there are police assistants and policemen, Civil Administration aides, former members of the Village Leagues, village heads who were appointed by the Civil Administration, Palestinian clerks working for other Civil Administration branches (such as tax and licensing authorities), appointed heads of municipalities, and even some straight forward pro-Jordanian notables who are the elected heads of municipalities.

All of the above mentioned have been exposed to a certain extent to threats and pressures urging them to resign. Some have even suffered violent attacks by activists of the uprising.

This concentric structure is in fact the basis of the Foreign Ministry claims made to the United States that the wave of assassinations in the territories is a part of an internal political terror drive that is aimed at those who tend to approve of the prime minister's elections initiative. The nucleus of truth to that claim, though small, does exist. The recent murders were not committed as a result of the political positions of those killed.

The murders followed the victims' acts that were perceived as causing damage to the national Palestinian issue. Still, the claim of political terror is not altogether groundless.

"Shots aimed at a collaborator are fired in the hope that some of the ricochets will hit the political activists who are not supportive of the PLO line," said a senior officer of the Civil Administration. Whether the element of hope is there or not, the direct outcome of this wave of attacks against collaborators creates an atmosphere of terror and chaos within Palestinian society. The Palestinians fear this very much.

Action against known collaborators could easily slide to an atmosphere of political and "intellectual" terror, as it is termed in Palestinian jargon, and leave the area in the lawless situation of settling accounts on personal family background under the dubious excuse of "cooperation." There is an obvious fear that Palestinian society might deteriorate to the situation it was in toward the end of the "big Arab mutiny" of 1936-39.

This fear finds numerous expressions. One of them is a warning Yasir 'Arafat recently sent to the PLO Central Committee in Tunis (according to a report in the Lebanese daily AL-MUHARRAR, issued in Paris and that has not been denied). It warns against threatening notables who participate in meetings with representatives of the Israeli Military Government summoned by the Civil Administration. Threatening them would be "an edict the public could not endure." [passage omitted]

Other more authentic and explicit expressions are being made by Palestinians in the territories, some of which are the most prominent leaders of the West Bank Palestinian population.

It is an interesting fact that Palestinian notables from the front line of the representing leadership have expressed explicit disdain toward the phenomenon of eliminating collaborators. Local leaders, on the other hand, those on

the level of practical policy making, express clear support for "the controlled elimination of collaborators, out of respect for an explicit PLO order and on the basis of solid evidence that the man is indeed an agent," as one of the leaders on this level has put it.

Different versions exist in answering the question of whether those murdered are ones the PLO has issued a death sentence against. Some elements in the field claim that all assassinations are carried out on the PLO's instructions, and follow decisions reached by the "revolutionary courts" run by the PLO abroad.

It seems that this claim lacks basis. This, at least, is what senior defense elements claim, and we were also told as much by one of the most prominent political figures in East Jerusalem who is considered closely affiliated with the Unified National Command of the Uprising.

According to him, "all of these activities are irresponsible and cause more damage than they do good. All recent assassinations, in fact, do not follow instructions from the PLO. They are all acts of local organizations and do not result from decisions by any established organization."

When asked why so many collaborators have been murdered recently, he said that he believes "this is a domino effect" and is some sort of fashion. The assailants are not following the spirit of the instructions issued by the uprising leadership, nor do they follow PLO policy.

He says—and this is a fact—that none of the official (numbered) leaflets of the Unified National Command of the Uprising has called for the murder of traitors or collaborators. The instructions issued urged to "deter" them, "to show them the right way," and so on; not to kill them.

Why does not the PLO leadership officially condemn these acts, we asked. "The leadership is in a delicate position," our interlocutor (who for reasons of the sensitivity of the subject preferred to remain anonymous) told us. "On the one hand, the PLO is not interested in such acts being committed. On the other hand, it does not want to appear as encouraging the collaborators." [passage omitted]

From conversations held with various Palestinian notables and with elements of the defense authorities, it seems that the Palestinians are the ones most worried by the escalation in assassinations of collaborators. Defense elements say that the damage caused to the Israeli security is not all that terrible; the importance of the collaborators as a source of intelligence information has become smaller anyway.

The current situation in the territories, where thousands of youths are being detained and interrogated, makes it the major source of information. Furthermore, the collaborators who were murdered have been exposed anyway, therefore they were the least important of sources.

An Administration officer cynically remarked: "The truly important collaborators are the invisible ones" and are therefore hard to locate.

The fear of the Palestinians from this expanding phenomenon is mainly of its long-term effects. They fear that the dynamics of a limitless terror could hit back at the infrastructure of Palestinian society. This is a society that to a large extent is still clan and tribe oriented. The popular committee members have found ways of neutralizing tension between rival families that had resulted from politically motivated murders.

For example, the families are made to sign documents denouncing the collaborator, allowing his blood to be shed. In many cases, however, the tribal commitment remains stronger than the national one. [passage omitted]

Soviets Seeking Accord With U.S. on Region

TA2804191689 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Apr 89 p E2

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Obstruction in Moscow;" boldface as published]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Soviet Union is primarily seeking a Soviet-American accord on the Middle East. The international conference is the instrument to achieve this goal. Resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict is of secondary importance.

That is why any proposal, any plan, that does not guarantee securing the Soviet strategic goal will encounter a negative reaction from Moscow. "Glasnost" has refined the Soviet negative reaction. Brezhnev would have used coarse language, screamed to high heaven, and uttered threats.

Not Gorbachev. He can be content with the communique issued by [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality Chairman Me'ir] Wilner and 'Arafat in order to make it clear to Washington that the Soviet Union does not endorse Shamir's election plan, unless its final purpose is decided beforehand. That purpose is a Palestinian state. And if that is the precondition, why is an international conference needed?

An international conference is deemed necessary to enable a revision of the UN resolution of 29 November 1947 which, at the time, was jointly approved by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Yuri Andropov, Gorbachev's predecessor, once warned Husayn not to endorse the Reagan plan, that is "an American arrangement" to resolve the conflict. Andropov warned Husayn that if he supported the plan, which did not include any provision for an international conference, **"he would find himself in serious trouble."** Gorbachev does not issue threats.

But in his demand to recognize the Palestinian state before any other political moves in the region, he strengthens the PLO's opposition to Shamir's plan and Bush's efforts.

Europe's statesmen, and certain U.S. officials up to a point, delude themselves that in view of the current thaw in East-West relations the Soviets can be persuaded to support plans for interim accords in the Arab-Israeli conflict. There is undoubtedly some Soviet openness to a dialogue with the West, including Israel. The style is different, but there is no evidence of any change in the Soviet strategic goal on the Middle East—which remains partnership with the Americans in the region.

In order to realize this goal, the Soviet Union is grooming the PLO as an instrument to block any "American settlement." After the Soviet Union persuaded the PLO to swallow UN Resolution 242, it is now being careful not to pull the rope too tightly and risk losing its influence. While the statement issued by the PLO leadership rejecting Shamir's election plan does not mention the Palestinian state, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman demanded immediate recognition of the Palestinian state as a party to any negotiations.

The PLO must have been encouraged by the renewed Soviet support of the Palestinian refugees' right of return. Wilner tried to explain this support of the right of return by the fact that the PLO had unprecedentedly agreed to forgo the right of return as a precondition for negotiations, and had agreed that the issue be discussed at the international conference.

But this was not the way the PLO understood it, since its statement stipulated: **"the problem of the Palestinian refugees will be resolved at the international conference on the basis of the UN resolutions."**

Everyone knows what is meant by on "the basis of the UN resolutions." Each year this organization's Arab-Muslim-Soviet majority endorses "the refugees right of return to their homes." And anyone who does not clearly comprehend this would be well advised to read the manifesto recently signed by 70 notables from the territories, who as a sign of identification with the PLO emphasize the right of return as one of the conditions for an accord.

Husayn is frightened. He remembers the warning he received in Moscow in the past, which he later reported to the Americans. When visiting the Soviet Union he was told: **"We will use all means at our disposal to torpedo the Reagan plan. The burden will be on your shoulders, which are not broad enough for the load."** Husayn assumes this threat holds true for the Bush plan as well. That is the reason he returned to the formula of the international conference of which Moscow is so fond.

Husayn understands, unlike the Israelis with whom he negotiated, that ultimately, the PLO cannot be skipped in an international conference, not while the Soviets hold onto the PLO as a bargaining chip with the Americans. It is through the PLO that the Soviets try to obtain their share of the desired partnership in the Middle East.

The more intensively the Americans court the PLO, the stronger Soviet bargaining power becomes. In the dialogue it launched with the PLO, the United States in fact increased the Soviet ability to block any U.S. initiative or action in the region. The dialogue it is conducting in Tunis actually harms its own efforts to promote the elections plan in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Moscow Delegation Receiving Guests on Holiday

TA1005092589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Arye Levin, the head of the Israeli consular delegation in Moscow, is now receiving hundreds of guests on the occasion of Independence Day. Attending the reception are representatives of the Consular Administration in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, as well as representatives of various institutions with which the delegation maintains contacts.

Also attending are about 15 ambassadors, including those of the UK, FRG, France, and Australia. The U.S. ambassador is absent because of the visit to Moscow of Secretary of State James Baker, which is beginning today.

A mezuzah [parchment scroll] was fixed upon the door post of the building that previously housed the Israeli Embassy in Moscow. Arye Levin, the head of the Israeli delegation, told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the delegation will be able to begin working in the building this month. For the time being, the flag of the Netherlands, under whose auspices the delegation is operating, will be flown over the building.

The Jewish Culture Center in Moscow has also scheduled a celebration for Independence Day this evening.

Sharon Reportedly Breaking Promise to Poland

TA0905113389 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 May 89 p A8

[Report by Ilan Bakhar]

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem are accusing Minister Ari'el Sharon of breaking the promise he gave the Polish Government to assign an Israeli trade representative to Warsaw. The sources argue that this is the reason for the delay in the development of Israel's relations with Poland.

According to these sources, during his visit to Poland a few months ago, Sharon promised to assign an Israeli trade representative to Warsaw to reciprocate Poland's undertaking to open an interests office in Israel.

Such a representative, however, has not yet been assigned. During his visit to Israel a few weeks ago, Dr Janusz Kaczurba, the Polish under secretary of foreign trade, voiced his resentment that Israel is not fulfilling its commitment.

Dr Kaczurba told his interlocutors that Israel must honor agreements or else it would be hard for Poland to keep its agreements with Israel. Commenting on this, Sharon said he would shortly assign such a representative, in keeping with his commitment.

The minister noted that bidding has begun for this position, now that a slot for a trade representative has become vacant following the closure of the trade representation in Korea. According to him, the assignment of a representative to Warsaw had been delayed because of the limited number of slots.

Jerusalem Arabic on Jordanian Media's 'Lies'

JN0905144689 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1145 GMT 9 May 89

[From "Brevity Is the Soul of Wit" program by Sha'ul Menashe]

[Text] Now that calm and stability have returned to neighboring Jordan, that officials have caught the leaders of the sedition, and that the Jordanian regime has proved its ability to control things, it is high time to take to account the Jordanian officials who pointed fingers of accusation toward Israel, Zionism, and Mosad as the instigators of sedition in Jordan. The Jordanian media, [former] Information Minister al-Khasawinah—who holds the title doctor—and even Prince Hasan were recruited for that propaganda campaign.

The game was exposed, and it could mislead no one. Jordanian officials appeared with two faces, talked with two tongues, and spoke in two languages. Toward the West and the rich Arab countries, the Jordanian leaders talked about the economic problems and the need to provide Jordan with assistance to avoid the deteriorating economic situation. Toward home, they talked about Israel, Zionism, and Mosad as the parties responsible for the unrest.

The question is: Is it possible to mislead people by this cunning method in an age where mass media infiltrates every house and all areas? Do the Jordanian leaders think that their people listen to the radio of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan only, or also to the radios that come to them from all directions? The Jordanian authorities arrested the saboteurs of the Habash front, which exploited the crisis and distributed pamphlets against the ruling regime. Habash's leadership in Damascus even issued a statement against Jordan. Does the Habash front also work for Israel and the Mosad? Is it not high time that Jordanian media stopped their lies and deception?

Casualty Toll in Territories Updated

TA0905131089 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 9 May 89 p 6

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On Sunday, 7 May, the IDF spokesman announced that 363 Palestinians had been killed in the occupied territories. This figure includes only those who died of IDF soldiers' gunfire.

HA'OLAM HAZE's count puts the number of dead at 481.

In contrast, Palestinian sources report that 594 had been killed, according to the following breakdown:

—408 died from soldiers' and settlers' gunfire.

—75 died from asphyxiation.

—46 killed by beatings and electrocution.

—65 killed as a result of other causes.

1 Killed, 1 Wounded in Clash in Ramallah Camp

TA1005132489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] In the Ramallah refugee camp of Qaddurah, Muhammad Sami Liftawi, 18, was killed and another youth was wounded in a clash between stone throwers and soldiers. This was reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

Police Van 'Rescued' From Hebron Area Village

TA1005104789 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] A police van patrolling in the Hebron District was rescued from the village of Al-Fawwar this morning. A bus blocked the van's path and a crowd tried to surround and assail the policemen. Our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov reports that the policemen had to fire in the air. An hour later they were joined by additional forces that are currently operating at the site.

2 Molotov Cocktails Thrown at Car in North

TA1005043189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Last night two Molotov cocktails were thrown at a car traveling on the Nazareth-Haifa road, not far from Nahalal. The bottles missed the car, exploded on the shoulder of the road, and did not cause any damage. A resident of the village of Timrat reported the throwing of the Molotov cocktails to the police.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a large unit of policemen and border policemen, under the command of Dani Tabib, the commander of the police Valleys Subdistrict, spent the entire night looking for the Molotov cocktail throwers.

Peres Hospitalized for Scheduled Surgery

TA3004093989 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Apr 89 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and finance minister, was hospitalized over the weekend. Close aides refused to say why he was hospitalized, but said that it had been previously scheduled for surgery under local anesthetic, and that he would be leaving the hospital at mid-week.

It has, nevertheless, been learned that the finance minister was hospitalized on Saturday afternoon at Tel Hashomer Hospital, and will be operated on today, apparently for prostate surgery planned some time ago. The hospital management refused to give any details about the purpose of Peres' hospitalization.

Independence Day Population Figures Released

TA1005051589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The population of Israel this Independence Day is 4.5 million people. According to the Central Statistics Bureau, 82 percent of the residents are Jews, 14.3 percent Muslims, 2.3 percent Christians, and 1.7 percent Druze. [all figures as heard] The figures show an increase of 1.7 percent over last year. During this period, 14,500 immigrants, or those seriously considering immigration, came to Israel.

Foreign Debt Falls to Lowest Level in 7 Years

TA0305130389 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 May 89 p 8

[Report by economics editor Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpts] Israel's net foreign debts stood at $17.1 billion [b] at the end of March—their lowest level since 1982—after falling by more than $1 billion during 1988. These figures were published yesterday by the Bank of Israel, and represent a further downward adjustment of interim estimates made previously by the central bank.

This news came only a day after the Bank of Israel announced that Israel's foreign exchange reserves climbed again last month to reach a new record of almost $5.4b. Together, the statistics suggest that the country is continuing to make progress in improving its financial position vis-a-vis the rest of the world.

The peak in Israeli net foreign indebtedness—defined as gross debts minus the economy's foreign currency assets—was reached in December 1984, when they amounted to $19.8b. This marked the climax of a sharp run-up from the relatively low level of $15.8b that had existed in 1982, and reflected the decline in confidence in the Israeli economy caused by the bank share crisis, hyper-inflation and heavy debt repayments to the U.S.

Foreign debts, excluding the commercial banks' net assets in foreign currency, were $24.36b. as of last December, the central bank noted. This was, on the face of it, a drop of over $1b compared to the end-1987 figure of $25.44b—but in fact the trend was even more positive than the published figures suggest. [passage omitted]

The drop in foreign debts was mainly due to the diminishing interest of businessmen in taking foreign loans, especially against the background of the slowdown in the economy. Both banks and firms reduced their liabilities to their creditors and suppliers, a process that reached a peak in the last months of 1988, when growing expectations of a devaluation encouraged businesses to pay down debts denominated in foreign currency.

The government's own foreign debts stood last December at about $16.6b, hardly changed from the end of 1987. Of this total, about $5.6b is owed to the U.S. government, and a further $4.8b is in the form of traded bonds with U.S. government collateral.

Development of New Military Equipment Reported

TA0805142689 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 May 89 p A2

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Text] Israel Military Industries [IMI] have developed and will manufacture a rocket propulsion system for the Arrow antimissile missile. In less than 1 year, IMI managed to complete the engine development and carry out the first successful experiment before the scheduled deadline.

An internal IMI publication, which carries this information, notes that this latest achievement introduces Israel's military industries to the exclusive international club of manufacturers of advanced rocket engines for missiles.

Other revelations featured in the IMI publication:

—Artillery cluster ammunition: This cluster shell is fired in the customary method, but a timed fuse activates it above the target, releasing minibombs that fall to the ground.

The current IMI catalogue contains a wide variety of artillery cluster shells. A heavy 155-mm cluster shell has already been sold to a NATO army, and many other European countries have expressed interest in this product.

—Shimshon: A small plane-shaped deception element released from a fighter aircraft and used to deceive and disrupt radar systems. Shimshon was used in and after the Lebanon war. The U.S. Navy has also purchased Shimshons, in the wake of the failed attack in 1982 against Syrian forces in Lebanon.

—Mapatz: An effective antitank missile with a range of 5 km. It has a laser-based guidance system which enables it to penetrate most modern armor equipment.

—Air cluster: Three types, each containing 300, 500, or 1,000 minibombs in its cluster trunk.

Egyptian President Mubarak Pays Official Visit

Arrives, Meets King Husayn

NC0905092289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0842 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] Al-'Aqabah, 9 May (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife arrived in Al-'Aqabah this morning for a visit of several hours.

They were received by King Husayn of Jordan and Queen Nur; Crown Prince Hasan; Prince Faysal ibn al-Husayn; Jordanian Prime Minister Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir; Royal Court Chief Dhuqan al-Hindawi; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, political adviser to King Husayn; and Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

President Mubarak is accompanied by a delegation made up of Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Eng Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Dr Zakariyyah 'Azmi, chief of the presidential office.

Immediately after the arrival of President Mubarak the two Arab leaders headed for the royal palace in Al-'Aqabah, where they held their first round of bilateral talks.

Members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations also held a similar session of talks at the same time.

The two sides are expected to discuss the latest developments in the Middle East, developments in Arab affairs, a number of international and regional issues of common interest, topics concerning the Arab Cooperation Council, bilateral relations, and the emergency Arab summit conference due to be held in Morocco late this month.

Holds Talks With King Husayn

JN0905140089 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 May 89

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has paid a visit to Jordan lasting a few hours, during which he held talks with Jordan's King Husayn on the latest developments in the Middle East. The visit is a part of the continuing consultations between the two leaders and comes 48 hours after the decision by the leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC]—composed of Iraq, the Yemen Arab Republic, Jordan and Egypt—to postpone the summit meeting that had been scheduled to convene in Alexandria on 10 May.

This visit is the first by the Egyptian president since the outbreak of incidents in the southern and western parts of Jordan to protest the high cost of living.

Our station has learned that the Husayn-Mubarak talks centered on the results of the Jordanian monarch's visit to the United States and the call for an extraordinary Arab summit in Morocco on 23 May. The ACC states have decided not to attend any Arab summit if the invitation is not addressed to all ACC states. This means that Egypt should be invited. Egypt's membership in the Arab League was suspended in 1979.

The talks between King Husayn and Mubarak also addresses the worsening situation in Lebanon and the efforts exerted by the six-member Arab committee to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis. Jordan is a member of this committee.

The two Arab leaders reiterated their support for the PLO in its attempts to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd bin Shakir, and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim; and on the Egyptian side by Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of war production.

Leaves for Baghdad

JN0905144189 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Al-'Aqabah—His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, held a 2-hour meeting in Al-'Aqabah at noon today.

A further meeting was held between the Jordanian and Egyptian delegations to discuss the visits to the United States by King Husayn and President Mubarak and to review the visit to France by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, and his meeting with His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand.

President Mubarak, Mrs Mubarak, and their delegation left Al-'Aqabah for Baghdad this afternoon. King Husayn led those who saw Mubarak off. Also present were Her Majesty Queen Nur, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Royal Highness Prince Faysal bin al-Husayn, Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd bin Shakir, the chief of the Royal Court, his majesty the king's political adviser, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman.

In a statement to journalists at Al-'Aqabah airport, His Majesty King Husayn said that the meeting with His Excellency President Mubarak was one of a series consultations on Arab affairs and other issues, particularly the Middle East problem.

His majesty added: The meeting was an opportunity to acquaint His Excellency Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak with the results of my recent visit to the United States and France—a visit that complemented his visit to the United States.

His majesty added that he discussed with his excellency the issue of the Arab summit, which he said would be successful, God willing. His majesty noted that no date has been set for the Arab Cooperation Council summit, but a date would set in a few days. He noted that the summit was only postponed for a few days.

King Comments on Talks

JN0905180489 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a statement to reporters at the Al-'Aqabah airport following the departure of His Excellency President Mubarak, His Majesty King Husayn said:

[Begin recording] [King Husayn] As has always been our custom, we held consultations on issues concerning our nations. As a matter of course, when his excellency the president returned from his successful visit to the United States, he gave me the chance and I had the opportunity to meet his excellency the president and learn everything that happened during the visit. My visit was actually complementary.

Consequently, his excellency the president was also kind enough to give me the chance once again to discuss with him what transpired during this visit, whether this pertains to my stopover in France and my meeting with President Mitterrand or to my U.S.visit.

Of course, we also spoke about our forthcoming meeting, God willing, at the level of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] summit, and also about our hopes and aspirations. We also spoke about our regional issues. Moreover, we spoke of the Arab summit, which we believe will be held soon, God willing.

[First unidentified reporter] Your Majesty, has a date been fixed for the ACC summit?

[King Husayn] No date has been fixed. However, I believe that the situation will crystallize within a very short time. His excellency is en route to Baghdad to call on brother President Saddam Husayn and his family there. I will also head for Baghdad tomorrow. I believe that the summit has been postponed for only several days. We will meet before the convening of the Arab summit, God willing.

[Second unidentified reporter] The Arab atmospheres have become suitable for achieving major accomplishments by the new emergency summit.

[King Husayn] I believe that the atmospheres, the necessities, and the urgent issues that must be tackled by the higher authorities in the Arab world will all lead to a successful summit, God willing.

[Second unidentified reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Al-Baz Comments on Talks

NC0905153289 Cairo MENA in English 1458 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Al-'Aqabah, May 9 (MENA)—Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first foreign undersecretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said that a date will be fixed for the summit conference of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] "when we come to be sure of the date for the emergency Arab summit conference of Casablanca".

"To fix a date for the ACC summit is no problem at all," he said, "but the issue required consultations between King Husayn of Jordan, President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of North Yemen and President Husni Mubarak to get it postponed for a few days," Al-Baz said.

His statements were made before he flew to Baghdad within the delegation accompanying President Mubarak.

King Husayn apprised President Mubarak of the outcome of his talks in the United States and his contacts with some European leaders, Dr. Al-Baz said. Both leaders, he added discussed the steps to be taken in the coming months to bolster the Arab drive and serve the issues of development in the area.

Egypt will be attending the emergency Arab summit conference, he emphasized, and denied that there are talks for reconciliation between Egypt and Syria. Some Arab figures have exerted efforts to clear up Arab atmospheres.

There is no dispute between us and Syria, al-Baz said. The Arab atmospheres have now become more clear, and differences have become more specified. The Arab summit conference will avail the Arab leaders of an opportunity to work for ironing out these differences and bringing closer together the stance of the various parties.

Dr al-Baz expressed belief that the situation in Lebanon also gains much attention.

Prime Minister Discusses Elections, Economy

JN0905125289 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Amman—In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, His Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd bin Shakir has said that immediately following its formation, the government began to take the

necessary measures to translate the royal directives included in the royal letter of designation into practical executive programs for every ministry and sector.

His excellency added that the programs and executive measures will be subjected to a serious and detailed study by the Council of Ministers and other appropriate bodies to define priorities in a manner that will serve national interests, take citizens' interests into consideration, and create the necessary atmosphere for the national adjustments that is based on the citizens' awareness of their country's circumstances.

He said that this will also pave the way for the reactivation of the public and private sectors of the national economy to overcome and contain the effects of the current economic conditions.

His Excellency al-Sharif Zayd bin Shakir added that his government's top priority is to implement His Majesty King Husayn's directives to conduct general elections that will be free and that reflect our country's true nature and future aspirations.

He added: This requires the integration of all aspects of the elections and the final preparation of electoral lists in all areas. We are looking forward with optimism and confidence to a Parliament that plays its role in assuming the people's responsibility to work, together with the government, to implement the policies and measures that will achieve our national goals of helping our country and citizens overcome our difficult national circumstances and charting the future path firmly and confidently.

Answering a question on the royal letter of designation regarding the reorganization of administration in the country, his excellency said: The objective of reorganizing the administration in the country and achieving successive steps in administrative reform to cope with the great social development that has taken place in our country was included in the royal directives at various stages.

It is part of our future concept. The administration of the state should be in harmony with the country's social and economic development. This includes the development of laws and their suitability in the real world of affairs and the selection of qualified people so that the right man will be in the right place.

An integrated program for administrative development, which was prepared by the Civil Service Commission in cooperation with a UN group, will be submitted to the Council of Ministers soon. It is necessary for us to promote public service through state and government employees in such a manner that public service and practice will be based upon respect and service for citizens. Public employees must deal with citizens' problems without autocratic or unjustified complications and within the laws of our country.

This requires a sound relationship and a sound way of dealing within the public service institutions themselves and between these institutions and the public. Public service cannot be sound if doors are closed to the people. It can continue only on the basis of mutual respect, integrity, and responsibility.

Asked about the possibility of Jordan obtaining Arab aid to face its burdens in the current circumstances, his excellency said that His Majesty King Husayn had met with his brothers the kings and amirs in fraternal Saudi Arabia and fraternal Kuwait and with other leaders. These meetings reflected our brothers' response and their readiness to support Jordan. We are fully confident that the fraternal countries will stand by Jordan and support it in this critical stage.

Asked about the government's determination to review its economic policies, his excellency said that the government began to study the current economic policies in order to lay the groundwork for a sound policy to overcome confrontation in this phase of economic adaptation on the national level and to study the side effects of the economic decisions, taking into account the interests of the various sectors of citizens.

His excellency added that the principle of self-reliance, re-adjustment to the current circumstances, and the citizens' awareness of their country's circumstances are the basis on which we will build our future, looking forward at the same time to the brothers' support and the friends' cooperation to overcome the current critical economic circumstances.

His excellency the prime minister also warned of the enemy's role in exploiting the current circumstances to spread chaos and mistrust in order to harm our national unity or cast doubts about our country's march and capabilities. He said that the awareness of the citizens, our eagerness to brief them on the facts, implement King Husayn's directives included in the royal letter of designation, and the citizens' rallying around King Husayn's leadership—rallying which was demonstrated immediately after King Husayn's return to the homeland—constitute a real guarantee to enable our country and our economy to reach the shore of safety and prosperity.

King Husayn Chairs Cabinet, Gives Directives

JN1005070089 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn visited the Prime Ministry last night, met with his excellency the prime minister, and chaired a cabinet meeting. His majesty was briefed by the prime minister on the government's working program and the distribution of work through the specialized ministerial committees in implementation of the guidelines of the royal letter of designation. His majesty then gave directives about the requirements of the current critical stage in the country.

His majesty said: We now face tremendous challenges, and we should counter them through continuous and studied work for the sake of our country's interests. This critical stage requires moving from a situation that needs to be remedied to a safer and more sound situation.

His majesty said: We should benefit from what has happened to strengthen our country and acquaint ourselves with how people are affected by the government measures.

His majesty called for adequate information on how segments of the society are affected by the government measures and for adjusting the tax law in order to achieve social justice and equality. He said: I, as well as the people, pin great hope on this team. We hope that much will be achieved for our country, and I will be with you to achieve much good for Jordan. We know that the mission is difficult, but the people's confidence and satisfaction are the basis for achieving our ambitions.

His majesty said that the requirements of the next stage transcend the issue of parliamentary elections to a situation where Jordan relies on its capabilities.

He added: Our country is characterized by the freedom of the decision maker because our decisions stem from our pan-Arab principles and our national interests. We are free to make our decisions despite the challenges facing us. Our conduct, decisions, and positions are based on our pan-Arab commitments, apart from the calculations of profit and loss.

His majesty also said: It is necessary to make people know that the state is from them and for them. The officials are from the people, and we are one national team. The government employees should know that any irresponsible and autocratic conduct or any unnecessary complication of procedures will harm the state and people in general. We should promote confidence and respect in our society.

His majesty briefed the cabinet on his contacts with his brothers, the Arab leaders, and said that the outcome will reflect positively on Jordan. His majesty said: We take pride in our close relations with the outside world. We maintain close relations with the countries of the world, and our country has credibility and an important position beyond its area. This is an asset in which we take pride.

His majesty stressed the importance of briefing the people on the facts through the mass media, pointing to the importance of the media's credibility in dealing with activities both on the social and economic levels. His majesty called for enlightening all areas and segments of society, including our children and sons at schools and universities, government employees, workers, and other people in all walks of life.

He also called for a quiet and constructive dialogue that takes into consideration duties, loyalty to the homeland, and preservation of the interests of the homeland and the welfare of the citizen.

His Majesty King Husayn said that our country's cultural treasures are a wealth in our hands, and through promoting tourism, we can gain friends for Jordan, promote our country's position in the world, and provide an additional income for our economy. Sound conduct, facilitating and improving touristic programs, and improving the way we treat others can become a great asset for our country.

Regarding the public service, his majesty King Husayn said: We should lay down the sound bases for the public service, and the occupation of any post should be based on sound performance of the mission. Just as we should give awards for good performance, we also should deal with bad performance. If we lay down sound bases, there will be no place for chaos and rumors, which cause much harm to people.

His majesty King Husayn also called for studying the people's conditions in the governorates in order to understand their needs. This process should cover all areas in the Kingdom.

Addressing the cabinet, his majesty said a review should be made at this stage of the existing projects to absorb manpower and ease unemployment. He also called for creating a balance between the higher education activities and the country's need for expertise. He drew attention to the need for a national policy to control birth rate in the future.

His majesty called for intensifying efforts and enlightening the citizens to preserve the environment. He said: We should preserve the land on which we live as well as the environmental elements surrounding it in order to preserve it for future generations.

Regarding the youth sector, his majesty said that attention should be drawn to the importance of the youth sector. He said appropriate care should be given to it through studying the youths' aspirations and needs and through opening constructive dialogue with them in order to prepare them for their role and message in their capacity as the country's future assets.

AFP: Junblatt Threatens Arab Observer Force

NC0905173389 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Kuwait, May 9 (AFP)—The Kuwaiti foreign minister told reporters here Tuesday that a Lebanese militia leader had issued threats against the deployment of neutral Arab observers in Lebanon.

Walid Junblatt, head of the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), has said that "the members of an Arab observer [as received] will return to their countries in shrouds," charged Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Mr. Junblatt is a member of a pro-Syrian Muslim-led government in Lebanon competing with the all-military administration of Christian leader General Michel 'Awn.

The Arab League has agreed to send some 300 neutral Arab observers to Lebanon to monitor a truce ending nearly two-months of fighting between troops loyal to General 'Awn and Syrian soldiers backed by Druze militia of the PSP.

Shaykh al-Sabah, who heads a good offices committee on Lebanon, deplored Mr. Junblatt's alleged statements and expressed his "astonishment over the Arab silence" on these reported remarks.

The Arab League has attempted to secure a new cease-fire in Lebanon, where renewed battles broke out over the weekend, before sending in observers.

Al-Sabah on Junblatt Comment

NC0905205789 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, chairman of the Arab League six-man committee, has described as a serious threat Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt's statement that the members of the Arab observer team will go back to their countries in coffins.

Al-Sabah expressed his regret over Junblatt's remarks and said he was astonished by the Arab silence and the fact that Arab officials have not responded to the remarks.

'Swift Moves' Conducted To Salvage Cease-Fire

NC1005064789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpts] Guarded calm prevails along the combat lines in the capital, the southern suburb, and the mountain after a wave of frenzied bombardment that rocked residential areas, inflicting more casualties and causing grave material damage to property and cars. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, local, Arab, and international parties conducted swift moves to salvage the truce and overcome all the obstacles that impede the implementation of the Arab League decisions and deployment of Arab observers in tense areas and at various ports.

The U.S. Embassy made intensive efforts yesteray in a bid to curb the deterioration of the security situation. A cease-fire was said to go into effect at 2200 yesterday. The intensity of clashes subsided at that time.

Al-Husayni, Al-Huss Return From Damascus

NC0905191389 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss paid a quick visit to Damascus today.

While in Damascus they held a meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, which was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and State Minister Nasir Qaddur. The conferees discussed the deteriorating situation in Lebanon in all of its aspects.

Speaker al-Husayni has returned to Shmistar and Prime Minister al-Huss has returned to Beirut after their meeting with Rafiq al-Hariri in Damascus.

Fadlallah Urges Action Against 'Zionist Regime'

LD0605090389 Tehran IRNA in English 0725 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Beirut, May 6, IRNA—Al-'Allamah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah urged all Lebanese factions who are against reconciliation, to draw up military and political plans in support of the Palestinian intifadah [uprising] and against the Zionist regime.

Otherwise, he stressed, the present trend of reconciliation could not be stopped only by chanting slogans.

Fadlallah who was speaking at Friday congregational prayers at Imam Reza (PBUH) [peace be upon him] Mosque in southern Beirut on the occasion of the Qods [Jerusalem] day, also said Arab regimes have expressed concern over the Palestinian uprising and are therefore trying to make compromise with the Zionist regime a general issue.

He noted that to vest hopes in mere tactics would not liberate the occupied Palestine. "Those who try to turn a land or a people to the enemy commit the dirtiest treason," he remarked.

Al-'Allamah Fadlallah said Imam Khomeyni had declared the international Qods Day (the last Friday of the fasting month of Ramadan) in order to keep alive the need for liberation of Qods in the public opinion of Muslims.

Fadlallah pointed out that the cease-fire in Lebanon was not reliable because he said the United States which interfered in the Lebanese issues from various directions could not see tranquility there.

He said the U.S. was involved in every new crisis in Lebanon because, he believed, arrogance always tried to keep people away from their major issues by pitting them against each other.

Communist Party Leader Hawi on 'Awn, Syria

PM0905135689 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Apr 89 p 18

[Interview with Communist Party General Secretary Georges Hawi by Francoise Germain-Robin—date and place not given]

[Text] [Germain-Robin] Lebanon has just experienced more than a month of terrible bombardments for which the inhabitants in both sectors of the capital have paid the price. This is because General Michel 'Awn, leader of the East Beirut military government, decided to "liberate" the country from the Syrian presence. What support did he have for launching such an operation?

[Hawi] Gen 'Awn is very isolated. In the Arab sphere, only Iraq supports him. In the international sphere, he has support from France whose government was carried away by the right's extremes.

In Lebanon itself, he only has the reluctant and forced support of the Samir Ja'ja' Lebanese forces. The proof of this isolation is the call for a cease-fire and dialogue launched by 23 Christian deputies meeting under the chairmanship of Monsignor Sufayr, the Maronite patriarch.

[Germain-Robin] Is this a new stance?

[Hawi] No. The day after "Black Tuesday" (Footnote 1) (On 14 March, Gen 'Awn shelled the UNESCO crossroads as the children were going to school, causing wholesale slaughter), the deputies and political forces met to adopt a very clear plan:

A cease-fire, support for the Arab League's initiative, a presidential election, formation of a government of national unity, political reforms enabling the country to be united, and implementation of UN Resolution 425 on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, after which the government will start preliminary negotiations with Syria on implementation of the Fes Arab summit resolution on the withdrawal of the Syrian forces.

That meeting was attended by 26 Christian deputies representing all the parties. Around 30 mintues later, Michel 'Awn categorically rejected their proposals, declared war on Syria, and launched a military escalation.

[Germain-Robin] What is the reason for that suicidal attitude?

[Hawi] There are at least three reasons. The first is ambition: He believed that he could become president of the republic if he succeeded in taking control of the so-called "Christian" sector. That is why he attacked the Samir Ja'ja' militia known as the "Lebanese Forces."

He emerged victorious from that battle and Ja'ja' agreed to give him control over the ports of Beirut and Juniyah provided he imposed a blockade on the other parties' ports, and that was unacceptable to us. Michel 'Awn launched into that adventure without thinking.

The second factor which encouraged him in this action is Iraq: Saddam Husayn, who was already supplying arms and money to Samir Ja'ja', promised him all the support he wanted if he adopted the watchword "liberation war against Syria," which enabled him to disguise the intra-Lebanese nature of the conflict.

The third and most important reason is that 'Awn and the other reactionary forces knew that the Arab League commission was going to propose political reforms.

It had drawn up a plan which is very similar to the 1985 tripartite agreement (Footnote 2) (An agreement signed between Syria, the Patriotic Forces, and the Lebanese Front in February 1985 and rejected by the Lebanese Forces and by Amin al-Jumayyil) and to the plan on which Syria and the United States reached agreement last summer (Footnote 3) (An agreement negotiated by Mrs Glasby, Reagan's special envoy, with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It led to proposals for political reforms and to choosing Mikha'il Dahir as presidential candidate).

However, it was precisely to thwart that plan that Michel 'Awn seized power on 23 September, presenting everybody with a fait accompli.

[Germain-Robin] Does this plan, which will be put forward in Tunis on Wednesday, have any chance of succeeding?

[Hawi] We think that Gen 'Awn will reject it. There will then be only one alternative: Either adequate pressure from so-called "Christian" parties to eliminate him, or war. Of course, we are hoping for the first solution....

The Maronite Christian bourgeoisie is afraid of the military dictatorship which 'Awn is planning. This has already motivated the Maronite patriarch's call for "national unity—the only path to the country's liberation."

All the Lebanese aspire to live in peace in an independent country free from any foreign presence. With this in mind, surely the priority is the withdrawal of the Israeli

forces, reunification, and the training of a national army accepted by all the Lebanese, which will then provide us with the means of requesting the withdrawal of the Syrian troops?

[Germain-Robin] What do you want the French Government to do?

[Hawi] We hope that it will adopt a position which is consistent with the watchwords of the French Revolution of which the bicentennial is being celebrated—"liberty, equality, fraternity."

The current regime in Lebanon has undermined liberty by prompting foreign intervention; because of its class content it is hostile to any equality; and it is spreading hatred instead of fraternity.

I also want to draw the attention of those in France who claim to defend the Lebanese Christians to the terrible danger presented by the plan for a "Christian mini-state" which is behind the Maronite extreme right's action.

This plan threatens not only the security of the Lebanese Christians (a majority of whom, it must not be forgotten, live outside the "Christian enclave" which 'Awn controls) but also that of all Christians in the Near East: They are likely to pay for the climate of religious hatred created in that way.

U.S. Ambassador's Residence Hit in Shelling

NC0905172289 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] The artillery of the Syrian occupation forces has been shelling the eastern areas since 1000 today. [passage omitted]

According to some reports, the house of the U.S. ambassador in B'abda was hit as a result of the Syrian shelling.

The shelling is being accompanied by violent clashes involving the use of tank guns on the Al-Tayyunah-Dar al-Kitab and the Museum-Al-Barbir confrontation lines. During these clashes, the Badaru, Sami al-Sulh, and Al-'Adliyah areas came under shellfire. Similar fighting is taking place on the Al-Shiyah-'Ayn al-Rummanah and old markets confrontation lines. [passage omitted]

Two people were killed and three others wounded as a result of the Syrian shelling today. [passage omitted]

'Fierce' Fighting Reported in Mountain Areas

NC1005091389 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The Al-Yarzah army has resumed its attacks on nationalist areas shortly before 1100 today. Areas of 'Alayh and its environs on the mountain as well as residential districts in West Beirut are the targets of concentrated bombardment.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is currently raging along the combat lines of Suq al-Gharb and 'Aytat.

Eastern Areas Receive 'Concentrated' Shelling

NC1005092389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Syrian attacks on the free areas in southern Al-Matn have been continuing since 1000 today. B'abda has been coming under concentrated shelling since 1130. Syrian shelling has included the areas of B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Hadath, the area around the defense ministry and the outskirts of both 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Al-Ashrafiyah.

53 Killed, 341 Injured in 4 Days of Fighting

NC1005082189 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] According to the most recent casualty toll, the security flareup which has been occurring over the last 4 days has left 38 people dead and 258 others wounded in the West Beirut, the mountain, and Al-Biqa' areas and 15 dead and 83 others wounded in the East Beirut areas.

Arab League Officials Meet Foreign Minister

JN1005103289 Kuwait KUNA in English 0938 10 May 89

[Text] Damascus, May 10 (KUNA)—An Arab League team trying to reinstate a shaky truce in Beirut met here this morning with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to seek Syrian support for the League's effort.

However, there was no official word yet on the meeting which grouped Al-Shar' with the League's Assistant Secretary General Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Kuwait's ambassador to Damascus Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim and head of an Arab observer force Brig. 'Ali al-Mu'min.

The league's three-man team is due to head for Beirut within 24 hours to discuss revival of a ceasefire and set the stage for deployment of the Arab military observer group.

They arrived in Damascus last night hours after head of the Arab League committee on Lebanon, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, said in Kuwait dispatch of observers was suspended because of savage artillery duels in Beirut Monday and Tuesday.

Commander of the observer force, Brig. 'Ali al-Mu'min of Kuwait, told reporters here last night the observers' mission was more political than military.

He said the 322-strong force was "awaiting the appropriate atmosphere" to go to Lebanon, apparently referring to the relentless fighting in Beirut which shattered a League-sponsored ceasefire that went into effect on April 28.

He stressed the observers would be on a "peace mission" and said they would be armed lightly as "a formality" only, as the weapons are not meant to be used.

The observers will be acting on directives from head of the Arab League committee on Lebanon Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Arab League chief Chedli Klibi, he added.

The commander of the observers said 150 of his men would be assigned to monitor a ceasefire while the rest of the force would act as a reinforcement.

The force was drawn from Algeria, Kuwait, Sudan, Tunisia, Jordan and Mauritania, he said.

"After our (forthcoming) fact-finding visit to Beirut and talks with the Lebanese brethren, we will start to act, and naturally the ultimate decision is a political one," he added.

Al-Mu'min said the talks with the Syrian officials would center on ensuring administrative and organizational support for the observer force.

Depart for Beirut 9 May

JN1005112289 Kuwait KUNA in English 1040 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Damascus, May 10 (KUNA)—An Arab League delegation trying to reinstate a shaky ceasefire in Beirut left here Wednesday for the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk, Al-Biqa' Valley, after having talks on the knotty situation in the Lebanese capital with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Syrian Chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi.

The delegation, comprising Assistant Arab League Secretary General Lakhdar Ibrahimi, the Kuwaiti ambassador to Syria Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim in addition to the head of an Arab truce supervision force to be deployed in Beirut Brigadier 'Ali al-Mu'min were due to meet later Wednesday with the Lebanese Speaker Husayn al-Husayni in Ba'labakk.

Later, the delegation is scheduled to leave for Beirut where talks with acting Premier Dr. Salim al-Huss and head of the provisional government General Michel 'Awn on means of reinstating the ceasefire that could not hold except for a few days.

Ibrahimi has told the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY before leaving to Ba'labakk that the delegation had explored with the Syrian officials the overall situation in the Lebanese arena, the methods leading to the execution of Arab League's resolution concerning Lebanon and any assistance Syria could render to the Arab delegation in its capacity as an Arab League member.

Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Al-Husayni, Al-Huss

JN0905144889 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Damascus, 9 May (SANA)—Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received here today Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies; and Dr Salim al-Huss, chairman of the Lebanese Council of Ministers.

The meeting was attended by Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs, and Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena.

Commentary Criticizes Lebanon's General 'Awn

JN0805152489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The legitimate question on the streets of Lebanon repeated by all citizens who have returned to the shelters after losing many of their sons and much of their property is this: What pushed the reckless general [Michel 'Awn] to cause the security situation to explode, and harvest a new group of defenseless innocents, after

indications looming on the horizon revived the hopes of the Lebanese concerning the possibility of ending the nightmare of the daily shelling overhead and lifting the blockade of the ports—that is, ending the aggressive factor imposed by the reckless general on the majority of the Lebanese people.

The answer to this question needs only a bit of logic for one to realize that 'Awn and his Zionized clique would not exist except for their detonating the security situation, inflaming the axes, shelling the innocents, and destroying public life.

This is done to implement the orders given to this clique by foreign sides known for their aggression against Lebanon and the Arab nation.

Second, it is done to silence the sane voices, especially in the eastern parts, and suppress them with the din of the destructive shells.

The return of stability and security to the Lebanese territories wrenches from the general's hands all the cards with which he cheats and blackmails the Lebanese people. Security calls for some sort of constructive dialogue between the Lebanese to solve their problem and do away with its causes, and to set up their new country based on justice and equality.

Such a homeland has no room for agents and Zionized people. It does not have any room for those who sold themselves and their will to the Zionist enemy, whose aim is to tear Lebanon apart and split it up into despised secular cantons which constitute a threat to Arab and Syrian national security.

Syria stands strongly in the face of all conspiracies and settlement solutions which target the Palestine question and the Palestinian Arab people's rights to self-determination, repatriation, and the establishment of their independent homeland on their national soil.

Therefore, this domineering minority group finds itself confronting the majority of the Lebanese people, who aspire to security and stability and to establishing a just system which guarantees rights and responsibilities equally among all citizens on the basis of coexistence without discrimination, injustice, oppression, or prejudice.

Lebanon does not exist nor can its problem be solved with the presence of an oppressor and oppressed. Syria has been aware of this fact ever since it proceeded with its noble and national initiatives. Proceeding from its comprehensive pan-Arab understanding of the conflict with the Zionist enemy, Syria worked and still works for preventing Lebanon's partition or allowing one group to oppress another in Lebanon.

Therefore, all those who aspire to the unity of Lebanon, reforming its system, and liberatng it from the tyrannical Zionist occupation, find Syria to be the strong support for realizing their ambitions and national and pan-Arab hopes.

'Awn's lying and cheating concerning the efforts of the Arab League will only lead to more bloodshed, killing, and destruction. Those who truly believe in the unity and pan-Arab identity of Lebanon, especially in the powerless regions, should raise their voices and declare that the reckless general who usurped the power and who wants to usurp their will and roles has become himself the only barrier between them and the majority of their compatriots throughout Lebanon.

The lies propagated by the Zionist clique will not affect the pan-Arab role aptly played by Syria in the Arab arena generally, and the Lebanese specifically, for one simple reason: Syria only wants security and stability for Lebanon within a just system followed by the Lebanese and in which they perform their Arab role.

Any sane Lebanese cannot but believe in these goals, for they are the only way out of the tribulation, its causes, and its symbols. They are the only thing that can be applied to that for which there is no alternative.

Afghanistan

Reportage on Battle for City of Jalalabad

Government Forces Break Siege

NC0905142789 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Kabul, May 9 (AFP)—Government troops have broken out of a two-month mujahidin siege of the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad and by Tuesday had advanced 35 to 40 kilometres (21 to 25 miles) towards the Pakistan border town of Towr Kham, a government spokesman said.

"The offensive started Sunday to the north and the east," government spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani told reporters here.

He said mujahidin casualties totalled 77 dead and 27 wounded after three days of fighting, but gave no report of government losses in the dual push which took the troops to Khoshabad in the east and Sultanpur north of the city.

Rebel Sources Deny Siege Broken

NC0905174889 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Islamabad, May 9 (AFP)—Afghan resistance sources here denied Kabul's claim Tuesday that its troops have broken out of the eastern city of Jalalabad after a two-month mujahidin siege, saying the offensive was repulsed and 150 soldiers were killed.

The pro-resistance AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY said the Afghan Army had on Sunday launched attacks in four areas close to the city—Khushgunbad to the east, the airfield, the 81st Brigade area to the south and the Sorkh Rud District to the west of city.

It said the fighting continued Monday but added that the mujahidin had repulsed the offensive, killing 150 Afghan Government soldiers and capturing six security posts.

No independent confirmation of the report was available.

The agency said Kabul's claim to have broken the guerrilla siege of Jalalabad was "exaggerated" and added that the mujahidin were still holding the areas that had been attacked.

(Afghan Government spokesman Mohammad Amani told reporters in Kabul Tuesday that soldiers had broken out of Jalalabad to the north and east and advanced some 35 kilometres (20 miles) towards Towr Kham on the Pakistani border.)

Witnesses, contacted in the northwest Pakistan city of Peshawar, denied that the Afghan Armed Forces had made a significant push towards Towr Kham.

The witnesses, who had just returned to Pakistan from the area, said mujahidin guerrillas were Monday in control of the small town of Samar Kheyl, some eight kilometres (five miles) east of Jalalabad.

Radio Kabul, in a dispatch monitored here, reported that rebel shelling killed six people and wounded eight in Jalalabad overnight.

Government troops counter-attacked killing 37 guerrillas, including Pakistani militiamen, and wounding 22.

It said the rebels had shelled Jalalabad from Samar Kheyl and from the Kamal Sarubi area to the northwest.

The radio had earlier reported that 50 mujahidin guerrillas were killed by Afghan forces around Jalalabad early Monday.

Attacks on Jalalabad Halted

LD0905195489 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 9, IRNA—The 7-party Peshawar based Afghan mujahidin alliance has decided against any fresh attack on strategic Jalalabad until "conditions are ripe," for fear of civilians getting killed, Burhanuddin Rabbani said here today.

The leader of the Jamiat-i Eslami said the most logical solution for the Afghan crisis is the peaceful surrender of power by the Marxist regime so that Afghan people can determine their own fate.

The mujahidin are willing to accept non-communist politicians in their government and "talks have been held with three Kabul-based politicians in this regard," he disclosed before his departure to Karachi after a three-week stay in the Islamic Republic.

Rabbani, a member of the Pashto-speaking alliance was in Iran to exchange views with the eight party Afghan coalition, and said "the coalition's particpation in any future government in Afghanistan is necessary."

Rabbani rejected stationing of U.N. forces on Afghanistan-Pakistan borders and believed that "these forces should rather be employed on the Afghanistan-Soviet borders, from where big arms caravans are supplied to the Kabul regime, contrary to the Geneva accord."

He categorically denied any clashes among the mujahidin groups after the recent attacks on Jalalabad and said all mujahidin shared the same view for toppling the Kabul regime.

Denouncing Western countries especially the U.S. which accuse Iran of interfering in Afghan affairs, Rabbani defended Iran's genuine concern for the future of Afghanistan.

The Islamic Republic has decisively supported the will of the Afghan people. "Iran as a big neighbor is justified in its concern for the coming to power of any government in Kabul," he [incomplete sentence as received].

While in Tehran Rabbani held lengthy talks with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and leaders of the eight party coalition on Afghanistan issue.

Attempt To Break Siege 'Foiled'

BK1005024089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin have foiled an attempt of the Kabul regime forces to break the siege of Jalalabad and have killed 150 soldiers.

The Kabul regime troops launched attacks in four areas close to the city, but were repulsed.

Fierce fighting is reportedly continuing around Jalalabad and the mujahidin have captured six strategic security posts in the 81st Brigade area.

The mujahidin have also repulsed Kabul regime troops attempting to reopen the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway. They also ambushed a military convoy proceeding to Jalalabad from Kabul, killing 30 soldiers and hitting 2 tanks.

On the Kabul front, the mujahidin thwarted the Kabul regime forces' attempt to reopen the Salang Highway and killed 12 soldiers.

The Kabul forces are said to have increased the use of long-range missiles to face the mujahidin's expected attacks.

A report from Kabul says a missile missed its target and hit a school in the provincial capital of Ghazni last week, killing 60 students and injuring about 100.

Offer To 'Vacate' City Reported

LD1005072589 Tehran IRNA in English 0720 GMT 10 May 89

[TEXT] London, May 10, IRNA—Officers of the besieged Kabul troops in Jalalabad have sent a message to the Afghan mujahidin saying they are ready to vacate the city and garrison of Jalalabad if they are granted a safe passage to Kabul, according to a report by AAP [AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY] monitored in London on Tuesday [10 May].

The agency claimed, according to reports, the Kabul officers have asked the mujahidin if they can take all their vehicles, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, arms and ammunitions with them.

The mujahidin commanders on the front are consulting among themselves and also with their seniors in the interim Afghan government, AAP added.

Jalalabad is 140 km east of Kabul and the mujahidin are controlling more than 100 kilometres of the hilly road between the two cities.

Kabul Troops Surrender in Khowst; Bomber Downed

BK0905154589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Nearly 100 officers and soldiers of the Kabul regime surrendered to the mujahidin after fierce fighting north of Khowst in Paktia Province. The mujahidin captured the 'Ali Kheyl district headquarters and three military posts in the region.

Another report says that during 'Id al-Fitr celebrations, mujahidin foiled two attacks by the Kabul regime in the (Koh Gumbad) area in the suburbs of Jalalabad. They also shot down a bomber aircraft of the Kabul regime.

Kabul Reports 50 Rebels Killed, 30 Wounded 9 May

BK1005094289 Kabul in English to South Asia 0900 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The extremist groups attached to Pakistan and Saudi Arabia fired heavy weapons on Monday [9 May] at some residential quarters of Nangarhar, Parvan, Qandahar, Herat and Khowst which was given a befitting rebuff by the units and detachments of the Armed Forces.

The situation was reported perfectly calm in the rest of the provinces, while the main transport highways leading to Kabul were opened to traffic, told an authoritative sources of the Armed Forces to BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY].

The units and detachment in Nangarhar heroically beat back the operations of the enemies of our Muslim people and pushed the enemy elements in the eastern direction as a result of combing operations. As a result 50 enemies were killed and 30 others wounded.

Najibullah Meets Pakistan's Wali Khan 8 May

BK1005104289 Kabul in English to South Asia 0900 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] President Najibullah received on Monday [8 May] Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the National Awami Party [NAP] of Pakistan and the great leader of Pashtuns.

During the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere of complete understanding, President Najibullah and Wali Khan discussed the situation of the region and the threat posed to the security of the regional countries.

The Afghan president viewed with satisfaction the realistic stance of the chairman of the NAP in connection with the stark realities of the region and the world.

Abdul Wali Khan arrived in Kabul on Monday for a friendly visit. He was welcomed at Kabul airport by Najmuddin Kawiani and Niyaz Muhammad Mumand—members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Sulayman La'eq, minister of frontier affairs; Daud Razmier, secretary of the Kabul city party committee; some departmental heads of the Ministry of Frontiers; tribal heads, Pashtun students and Kabul citizens.

Expressing thanks for the warm reception accorded to him at Kabul airport, Abdul Wali Khan noted that all the national, progressive, and democratic forces of Pakistan, particularly the Pashtuns of that side, support the struggles of the heroic people of Afghanistan and work against the futile efforts of the Pakistani militarists against the Afghan people.

Najibullah Receives Mugabe Envoy, Message

BK1005104989 Kabul in English to South Asia 0900 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] President Najibullah received on Monday [8 May] at Gulkhana Presidential Palace Zimbabwean Foreign Minister His Excellency Nathan Shamuyarirah and at the outset the guest handed over to the president a message of His Excellency Robert Mugabe, president of Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

He [the Zimbabwean minister] noted that the Zimbabwean president is seriously concerned over the situation and the recent developments in the Republic of Afghanistan and is unpleased over the nonobservance of the Geneva agreements and the continuation of war in Afghanistan.

The minister also voiced his country's support to the observance and implementation of the Geneva agreements, an intra-Afghan dialogue, and formation of a broad-based coalition government and immediate end to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan so that war and bloodshed could be ceased at the soonest in Afghanistan.

Later, President Najibullah welcomed the initiatives of His Excellency Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, for recommending the trip of the country's foreign minister to Islamabad, Moscow, and Kabul for searching a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan. The president promised every cooperation in fulfillment of this noble and humane objective.

President Najibullah also spoke in detail to the guest on the political-military situation in the country following the complete pullout of Soviet troops and the situation and developments which have come about owing to the intensification of the Pakistani anti-Afghan interferences and interventions.

Underlining the observance and implementation of the Geneva agreements on the part of the Republic of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Soviet forces, Najibullah noted the gross violations by Pakistan and the United States of America of the Geneva Accords.

He described the Pakistani direct interferences and interventions in Afghanistan in internal affairs as a serious danger in deteriorating peace and security in the region.

Explaining the peaceable and humane intentions of the leaders of the Republic of Afghanistan for talks with the heads of the alliances of seven and eight [seven-party mujahidin alliance based in Pakistan and eight-party mujahidin alliance based in Iran] and other warring forces, the president also spoke of the readiness of the state to negotiate with the opposition anywhere and at any level with the mediation of other countries and international organizations without preconditions.

At the end President Najibullah expressed hope that the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement shall render help and cooperation in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and search for a political settlement of the question of Afghanistan as he worked for the finalization of the Geneva agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Violation Notices 459-461 Sent to UNGOMAP

LD0605054989 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Kabul, May 5, BAKHTAR—Notices Number 459, 460 and 461 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] of flagrant violations by Pakistan of the provisions of the Geneva Accords were handed over to the office of the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) here on Wednesday [3 May]. A list containing 19 instances of Pakistani violations from Article 7, Document Number 1 of the Geneva Accords is given in notice Number 459 to UNGOMAP.

Precise information on the existence of the (?Tahkal) military training camp, 6 km from Peshawar, where extremists are trained in the use of armaments and methods of subversive activities are given to the mission in notice Number 460.

Through notice Number 461 attention of the UNGOMAP is once again drawn to the provocative activities of Pakistan in the frontier areas. In the notice it is pointed out that contrary to the Geneva Accords and all the internationally accepted norms the Pakistani authorities have started their military preparations for fresh offensives in the frontier provinces of the RA especially Nangarhar and Qandahar.

The notices ask the mission that as Para 7, Document Number 4 of the Geneva Accords assess the violations mentioned.

Notices 469-470

BK1005100489 Kabul in English to South Asia 0900 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The gross and flagrant violations by Pakistan of the Geneva agreements were conveyed to the United Nations Goods Offices Mission [UNGOMAP] in Afghanistan and Pakistan office in Kabul through the notes 469 and 470 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The first note gives full information to the mission on the dispatch of caravans of arms and ammunition via Pakistani territory into Afghanistan and the delivery of these lethal weapons to the opposition extremist groups, completely disregarding all the provisions of the Geneva agreement, and brings to the notice of UNGOMAP in Afghanistan and Pakistan eight instances of documented violations.

The second note gives an account of the military training camps of the opposition in Teri Mangal [in Pakistan] where the extremist groups receive military training and are sent later into the territory of Afghanistan for perpetrating subversive activities.

It furthermore states that the existence of such camps on the Pakistani territory is in contradiction with the spirit of the Geneva agreements, particularly Article 2 of Document 1 which forbids the two countries from training, equipping, and arming elements and groups for creating subversion, disorder, and unrest in the territory of the other (?high) contracting party.

The notes of the Foreign Ministry have asked the the United Nations team to investigate into the violations and submit the results to the Republic of Afghanistan and the representative of the United Nations secretary general.

India

AFP: Pakistani Forces Shell Siachen Glacier

BK0905134789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpts] Srinagar, India, May 9 (AFP) - New Delhi beefed up its troops in the disputed Siachen Glacier area Tuesday after Pakistani forces shelled Indian positions in the snowy wilderness, military sources here said.

Reinforcements were sent when a meeting Saturday [6 May] between Indian and Pakistani officers to defuse the situation failed to halt the artillery attack, the sources said.

In Srinagar Tuesday a powerful bomb suspected to have been planted by pro-Pakistani Muslim militants exploded in a bus, killing one person and wounding five, two of them seriously, a police spokesman said.

The bomb went off as the driver was parking the double-decker coach at a bus yard in the heart of the city.

Bomb splinters and flying wreckage struck an employee of the state-run Road Transport Company, killing him instantly, and the bus was destroyed by fire, the spokesman said.

Police suspected that militants opposed to Kashmir's 1947 accession to India were responsible for the blast. They have been blamed for a rash of recent violence and bombings.

The Siachen shelling appeared designed to cut India's ground and air supply links to the 5,400-meter-high (17,200-foot) glacier in Jammu and Kashmir, India's northeasternmost and only Muslim-majority state. [passage omitted]

Lieutenant General B.C. Nanda, chief of India's Northern Command, said here Tuesday that Pakistani forces were intermittently shelling "our area" from two new posts set up across the Salter Bridge on the Chamic Glacier in Pakistan-held Kashmir.

Lt. Gen. Nanda told reporters after his visit to the region that Indian troops had been provided the "most sophisticated" equipment, morale was high and that he was confident Indian troops would not be dislodged from their positions.

General Nanda said he hoped tensions in Siachin would be defused soon and cited a meeting of officials from the two countries' Defense, Foreign and home ministries that is expected to be held shortly. [passage omitted]

Bombs Explode in Kashmir 8-9 May; 1 Killed

BK0905163689 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, one person was killed and four injured in a bomb blast today. The bomb exploded in a double-decker bus of the State Road Transport Corporation bus stand in Lal Chowk area. Five persons and one child standing nearby were injured.

One of the injured, the booking manager of the corporation, Ghula Qadir, later succumbed to his injury. The other persons injured included Mohammad Amin, Mukhtar Ahmed, Khurshid Ahmed, and Ishwar Singh.

Four bombs exploded in Anantnag and Srinagar yesterday, damaging two buildings. No one was injured in these explosions.

Extension of President's Rule in Punjab Approved

BK0905144789 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The Lok Sabha has approved the extension of president's rule in Punjab for another 6 months from Thursday. The house adopted a statutory resolution moved by the home minister, Mr Buta Singh, by a voice vote.

Meanwhile, the Rajya Sabha has taken up for discussion a statutory resolution for extension of president's rule for another 6 months in Punjab. Moving the resolution, the minister of state for home, Mr Chidambaram, said that the fight against terrorism is not yet over but is required to be continued with more vigor. The discussion is continuing.

Nepalese Rights Head on Government's 'Oppression'
BK1005050289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The president of the human rights organization of Nepal, Mr Rishikesh Shaha, has accused the Nepali Government of having unleashed a reign of terror and political oppression in the country. He was addressing newsmen in New Delhi yesterday.

He said torture in police custody is widespread. He criticized the government for invoking the undemocractic and inhuman laws. Mr Shaha, a former foreign minister, charged the Nepali regime with enlarging its oppressive action even against the elected representatives of the people.

Fire Breaks Out at Maharashtra Ordnance Factory
BK1005032289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] In Maharashtra, a major fire broke out yesterday at the central ordnance depot at Pulgaon near Wardha. A number of fire tenders from adjoining districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Yavatmal, and Amravati were rushed to the site. Our Bombay correspondent reports that all efforts are continuing to bring the still raging fire under control.

Senior police and government officials are camping at Pulgaon. The fire, which broke out in three subdepots, soon spread to other areas sparked by explosions of ammunition.

In the panic, an 8-year-old girl collapsed and later died. Ten others received injuries but were discharged after first aid in the military hospital.

People from half a dozen villages have been shifted to safer places. Temporary arrangements for their food and shelter have been made.

The cause and the extent of damage is not immediately known.

Iran

Paper Clarifies Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Call
LD1005082189 Tehran IRNA in English 0757 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA—The TEHRAN TIMES today editorially commented on rumors that the European Community (EC) may take steps against Iran in the wake of the Majlis speaker's statements on Palestine last week.

"These rumors unfortunately show that the EC countries have not learnt a lesson from the Salman Rushdie affair," the paper said.

The English-language daily noted that "what Rafsanjani meant was not to carry out revolutionary executions against Americans or those Western nationals only because of their nationalities."

"What he simply tried to drive home was the need to punish those who continue to support, politically as well as financially, the Zionists in spite of their hair-raising crimes against bare-handed civilian Palestinians," it added.

On the occasion of international day of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] last Friday [5 May], Rafsanjani called on Palestinians to defend themselves by striking back at supporters of the Zionist regime.

The editorial, in support to Rafsanjani's statement, rejected a merely political solution to the Palestinian issue and considered it as not a "real threat to the occupiers" of Palestine.

It further argued that "if struggle against occupiers and liberation of one's own homeland is interpreted to mean terrorism in the political terminology of some Western circles, then George Washington and Gen. Charles de Gaule were the biggest terrorists, because both took up arms for the liberation of their homeland."

"For certain, an official of the Islamic Republic cannot defend terrorism, because the Islamic Republic system has itself been the biggest target of terrorism in the past decade," the TEHRAN TIMES noted.

Discussion of Call Urged
LD1005114989 Tehran IRNA in English 1119 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA—JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in an editorial today commented on London's efforts urging the Security Council to condemn Iran for its call to the Palestinians to take revenge of Western backers of Tel Aviv.

The paper bitterly attacked the U.S. and the U.K. and said they were trying to portray the "rational remarks" made by Majlis speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on "Israel's shameful crimes" as well as on the support extended to Tel Aviv by world arrognace, as "a terrible stance which must be condemned by all countries."

Reviewing the suppressive policies of the Zionist regime against the Palestinians, the paper said the world has not forgotten Israeli crimes at Dayr Yasin, Sabra and Shatila, and elsewhere.

"Is Israel alone in these crimes? Is Israel able to continue these crimes without receiving financial aid amounting to billions of dollars as well as intellegence, logistic and military assistance?" the paper questioned.

It accused [word indistinct] in its crimes against the Palestinians and said the two countries should be responsible before the Palestinian nation and the Islamic world.

"The U.S. and Britain are now feeling danger before a wave of universal awareness particularly in the Islamic world, and by resorting to known propaganda ploys, want to prentend innocence. But this is not possible."

JOMHURI said it was in the interest of all if the Security Council took up the issue. It said London and Washington must be allowed to speak at the Council as well as the supporters of the innocent people of Palestine. "Then let the awakened conscience of the world judge for itself and say who should be condemned."

Cabinet Discusses Reappraisal of Constitution
NC1005104489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The ministerial cabinet held a meeting this morning. At this session the cabinet members' recommendations to the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution regarding the centralization of the two executive branches were discussed and debated.

Paper Questions 'Arafat's 'Competence'
LD1005130989 Tehran IRNA in English 1250 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 10 IRNA—The Persian daily ABRAR in an article published Wednesday [10 May] cast doubt over the competence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to lead the struggle against the Zionist regime.

'Arafat compromising attitudes towards the Palestinian issue had raised the question in the mind of a nation with 40 years of struggle against Israel that "is 'Arafat competent as the leader of Palestine?"

The PLO chairman is well aware the issue of Palestine was for the most part a divine cause than a political issue, yet 'Arafat believed he could trifle with the Palestinian Charter which the people of Palestine had "signed in blood," the daily said.

'Arafat recently described the national Palestinian Charter as outdated but then an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Tel Aviv would consider the charter valid as long as the Palestinian National council did not officially nullify it.

Official on Hashemi-Rafsanjani's USSR Visit
LD1005082889 Tehran IRNA in English 0816 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA—The upcoming official visit of Majlis speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the Soviet Union has been described by an Iranian official as "the most significant visit by one of the most prominent political figures of the Islamic Republic within the past decade."

Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani said at a news conference Tuesday [9 May] that during Rafsanjani's visit to take place in June, several agreements in technical, industrial and economic fields will be signed between the two countries.

To make preparations for the visit, the Soviet Minister of Roads Nikolay S. Konarev, who is also the co-chairman of Irano-Soviet joint commission, will arrive here Thursday at the head of a high-level political and economic delegation, Iravani told the newsmen.

During his stay in Tehran, Konarev who will be accompanied by seven deputy ministers, will discuss mutual cooperation in economic, technical and industrial spheres within the next ten years with Iranian officials, the minister said.

Mujahidin's Rabbani Comments, Departs Tehran
NC1005090789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Jamiat-e Eslami of Afghanistan left Tehran yesterday afternoon.

Before his departure, he spoke to a Central News Unit correspondent and described his meetings with our president and foreign minister and with the eight-party alliance of mujahidin based in Iran as extremely useful.

He added: In the talks with the eight-party alliance, the alliance expressed its readiness for any type of cooperation with the seven-party alliance based in Pakistan. We invited them to visit Pakistan in order to further discuss the future of Afghanistan and the joint destiny of the combatant Afghan nation, and they agreed to do so.

Scoring Western countries, and especially the United States, for accusing Iran of intervention in Afghanistan's domestic affairs, he said: Iran has never intervened in Afghanistan's affairs in any way.

The same report states that Mr Khalili, deputy spokesman for the eight-party alliance based in Iran, also described the talks with Mr Rabbani as extremely useful. He said: A delegation from the eight-party alliance will visit Pakistan soon in order to obtain the ideal results.

Afghan NLF Sets Up Bureaus in Tehran, Mashhad
LD0905135489 Tehran IRNA in English 1334 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 9, IRNA—Afghanistan's National Liberation Front [NLF] has set up bureaus in Tehran, and Mashhad, near the Afghan border in Khorasan Province.

The offices were inaugurated by N.L.F. Secretary-General Zabihullah Mojadeddi, the son of the president of the Afghan mujahidin's provisional government, Sebghatullah Mojadeddi.

Speaking at a press conference here Tuesday [9 May] Mojadeddi dismissed U.S. claims that Iran was interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran shares our fate," he said. "The Islamic Republic's guidelines is of great importance to the mujahidin."

The NLF secretary-general pointed out that the mujahidin would never allow the U.S. or any other country to interfere in their affairs and denied any link between U.S. arms deliveries and Washington's role in the future of Afghanistan.

"The mujahidin have always received U.S. military aid without any obligations or conditions."

He also termed western mass media claims of secret talks between the Kabul regime and the mujahidin as "quite baseless and unfounded."

Iraqi POW's Meet Families, Seek Asylum
LD0905132389 Tehran IRNA in English 1314 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 9, IRNA—More than a hundred Iraqi POW's met their families at a POW camp in Tehran Tuesday [9 May].

Many POW's have regularly met with their kin since February, 1985. There have been 48 such meetings at various POW camps.

The POW's and their visitors numbering about 200 thanked the Islamic Republic for its humanitarian measure to arrange such meetings.

The war prisoners said Iraq's refusal to take a reciprocal measure was due to its fear that its crimes against Iranian war prisoners might be revealed.

Meanwhile a number of the POW's, including a Christian, sought political asylum.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Geneva Talks
PM0905113589 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Apr 89 p 2

[Exclusive interview with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Geneva on 24 April]

[Text] [KEYHAN] A few hours ago a meeting between representatives of Iran and Iraq, headed by the UN secretary general, ended with no result. The result of the talks actually was the continuation of ongoing conditions. What course did the talks take and what were the results?

[Velayati] During this meeting, the secretary general once again discussed his four-point plan. What he showed on Saturday and Sunday indicates that the secretary continues to stress his 1 October 1988 proposals.

He pointed out in a clearer manner certain sections of the proposals. It could perhaps be said that the secretary had never been more clear about the specifications of the four-point proposal than he was last Saturday and Sunday.

[KEYHAN] How did the Iranian delegation react to the proposals?

[Velayati] Despite the fact that the Islamic Republic has certain views on [word illegible] but in principle, we announced again that we accept the secretary general's suggestions, as we had done on the first day. But from the start, from that time on, Iraq would not agree in any way to the proposals.

With regard to the Iraqi delegation's repeated and bothersome statements on Saturday regarding that country's positions, many of which are totally unacceptable, we presented a general summary of our country's position in connection with UN Resolution 598.

Finally, the secretary general invited both sides to honor the cease-fire and asked for their cooperation with the UN peacekeeping forces. He expressed the hope that the talks would continue in June and July.

[KEYHAN] You have talked about the details of the secretary general's plans. What are these details?

[Velayati] The first proposal was to do with a troop withdrawal and deadline which the secretary has clearly announced would not take more than 15 days. He said the withdrawal should take place within this time period. Another point was that the secretary has stressed the withdrawal as the most important and urgent issue.

The third issue was the exchange of POW's, which should take place within 90 days. Keeping in mind Iraq's previous claims in this regard, we expected that it would

quickly accept this proposal. Unfortunately, that was not the case. Iran accepted this plan based on the fact that both Iran and Iraq could have their children with them within 90 days.

[KEYHAN] It seems the problem with past rounds of talks was that Iraq presented its own version which contradicts the spirit of UN Resolution 598, thereby preventing the sessions from falling into a normal routine work order. Why don't the secretary general and the Security Council as executors of UN Resolution 598 intervene to present a definite picture of the resolution?

[Velayati] It is regrettable that the Security Council, which passed UN Resolution 598 with a unanimous vote, does not seriously pressure Iraq into carrying out the resolution. This shows that at least some of the permanent members of the Security Council are following their own political goals, rather than international justice. This is especially true with regard to this resolution, which the Security Council decided must be observed.

The peoples of the world have not forgotten how much propaganda came from some Security Council members before Iran accepted UN Resolution 598—about the necessity of the resolution being carried out.

Now we see a cease-fire, but no withdrawal. There is also no serious move on the part of the Council to execute other sections of the resolution.

[KEYHAN] Iraq said during the height of the war that the big powers were not paying enough attention to stopping the war. We later saw how this war became the "forgotten war." Have the talks between Iran and Iraq now become the "forgotten talks?"

[Velayati] Perhaps some of the big powers would not mind a no-peace, no-war situation between Iran and Iraq. This way they could try to extend their influence in some of the region's weaker countries in order to achieve their political goals. This region, however, is sensitive and requires a permanent peace. This type of action is, in fact, playing with fire.

[KEYHAN] The Iraqi foreign minister repeated several phrases during this round of talks. Among them were: The necessity to continue the dialogue, mutual understanding, good neighborly relations, stability in bilateral relations, and stability in the region. What did Iraq mean by using these phrases?

[Velayati] What we saw in terms of action on the part of the Iraqis contradicted those phrases. Hoping for good neighborly relations contradicts ignoring international laws and agreements reached between two nations. This issue requires a serious political decision, which the Iraqi regime apparently has not reached.

Khamene'i's PRC Trip Seen as 'Turning Point'

LD0905171189 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 9, IRNA—An English daily today hailed the president's trip to China as "a turning point in Tehran-Beijing relations."

Hoj. 'Ali Khamene'i left for Beijing Monday at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Yang Shangkun, and 'TEHRAN TIMES' believed that the volume of mutual trade, scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries "have got off the ground."

The Islamic Republic enjoys excellent ties with the People's Republic of China, and the daily expected Beijing to double its oil imports from Iran.

The volume of bilateral trade exchanges currently stands at 600 mn [million] dlrs, and hopes are high, it said that talks on joint projects such as the Karkhem Dam, construction of four 300 megawatt thermal power plants, a petrochemical complex and paper production plants will be successful.

On speculations in the Western media of arms negotiations with China, TEHRAN TIMES said Iran is "determined to strike deals with independent arms-supplying sources to promote its defensive capabilities."

No official source has commented on the issue, but the paper lauding Beijing's stance during the eight year Iraqi aggression, thought any military cooperation to be "within the framework of accepted foreign policy principles adhered to by both countries."

However, it assured neighbouring countries that any such reports on military talks "should by no means be interpreted as a threat to the security of Iran's neighbours."

Further Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to PRC

For Beijing XINHUA accounts of President Khamene'i's arrival in Beijing and coverage of the visit, see the Near East & South Asia section under the International Affairs division of the 9 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ship Damaged by U.S. Nears Relaunch Date

LD1005130389 Tehran IRNA in English 1240 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas, May 10 IRNA—Repair work on the destroyer Sabalan, damaged in confrontation with the U.S. Navy last year, was inspected by Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Tuesday night.

The detroyer has been under repair for the last ten months and is expected to be made operational within the next few months, Rafsanjani was told by a senior official in charge.

Sabalan was badly damaged in a clash with the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf in April of last year, four months before the ceasefire with Iraq.

Seventy percent of the warship's electronic, mechanical and artillery devices have so far been readjusted and 55 percent of its body repaired with round-the-clock efforts of Navy personnel.

Especially during the Iraqi war the plant has been instrumental in the repair and servicing of naval units as well as other floating craft belonging to other military branches.

Editorial Urges Execution of 'U.S. Spies'

PM0805164389 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Apr 89 p 18

[Editorial by Hoseyn Fatemi: "Logical, Humane, and Islamic Request"]

[Text] During the second sermon of this week's Friday prayers in Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani discussed the discovery of a widespread espionage network that worked directly for the CIA. He announced that members of this group had been arrested and had confessed to their crimes.

Those attending the prayers expressed their gratitude for and joy over this great success by the intelligence network by shouting "God is great!"

They shouted in unison: "The U.S. spy must be executed." This logical request is the minimum demand of a people who from the first days of the revolution's success up to the present, and even in the years before the revolution, were witness to innumerable crimes committed by the United States.

The arrested spies, with the sensitive, important information that they placed at the disposal of the enemy, dragged hundreds of young, old, and innocent people through blood and mud. Therefore, the death sentence is the lightest punishment that they should expect.

It is interesting to note that a Koranic verse addresses the intellectuals who are told: "An eye for an eye." Taking revenge on criminals is not only a religious verdict, it is the clearest and most logical solution—indeed, all of Islam's laws are. Anything that is dictated by religion is also dictated by the mind. The reverse is true.

Displaying leniency toward criminals like these spies is not only not kind, it is a crime in itself with regard to what they have done.

Here are the reasons:

1) On one side of the crime are the spies who have sold themselves, who have martyred hundreds of innocent people, women, and children, for a fistful of dollars. On the other side are the victims of this horrible crime. If there is room for kindness and leniency, it should be directed toward the innocent victims of this crime, not the criminals whose hands are bloodied with the innocent blood of the people.

To say that leniency toward these people would be humane is only designed to fool the general public. Not only that, but it is also naive because the victims of these crimes were also people.

2) The arrested spies are not the last bunch of sell-outs. U.S. hostility toward the Islamic Republic is actually directed against Islam and its opposition to the aggressive actions of the oppressors. Even though these spies have been arrested, others could be lurking about in other sensitive areas. If that is not the case, then the United States will probably try to find others with which to create similar crimes.

This is an ongoing story. This is why the manner in which the spies are dealt with will have a great impact on these evil actions. One of the best points of the "eye for an eye" policy is that it sets an example for others. If indeed there are those who are busy spying for the enemy in some part of our country, or those who in the future may be inclined toward this crime, they will clearly see that a tough punishment awaits them and no doubt will think twice about committing such crimes.

The execution of the spies under arrest will not only avenge the blood of the innocent people killed, it will also prevent other innocent blood from being shed in the future.

In addition, it will prevent other weak characters from following the same path. It will make the people now engaged in this sort of activity think twice about what they are doing, and lastly, it will recompense the dead and those who suffered.

What the people attending yesterday's prayers requested from the officials in charge, on behalf of all sacrificing and dedicated people, when they shouted "The U.S. spy must be executed!" is completely logical, religious, and humane.

Editorial Assails French Support for Iraq

NC0805202589 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 2 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "French Arms Deals With Iraq Threatens Region's Peace"]

[Text] Reports had it yesterday that a French aviation firm, Aerospatiale, which is among the participants of the ongoing Baghdad Arms Fair, has announced its readiness to "respond to any need of the Iraqi defense production."

An executive official of the firm has said that owing to its eight year war with Iran, Iraq has made considerable progress in the production of advanced missiles. "Aerospatiale has made a massive contribution to the Iraqi military capability particularly in the supply of Exocet missiles and the AR-30 laser air-to-ground missile," he was quoted to have said.

Although the statements of the firm's official should not be taken as the official French view, it has to be conceded that he would not have made them without first making the necessary coordination with Paris administration.

This is not hidden from anyone that attempts to disrupt the military-political balance between Iraq and Iran will not serve the best interests of the region in terms of a durable and legally backed peace.

Paris should be aware that arming Baghdad with semi-strategic weapons, a move greatly conducive to the escalation of an arms race at the regional level, will only undermine the present politico-military detente.

Iraq's political history of the past two decades in particular bears solid proof to the fact that the security of the region is threatened whenever Baghdad begins to have illusions of political and military superiority.

Besides, such extensive military and political support for the Iraqi regime by the French Government can by no stretching of imagination be viewed as realistic Middle East policy. The French officials may no doubt think that propaganda on the increase of Iraq's war capabilities will be a high pressure sales pitch for the French arms.

However, Iraq has always claimed that its reason for invading Iran in 1980 was only to defend its sovereignty. But given its arms policy and the rate at which it is increasing its war capabilities, it is obvious that defense, from the Baghdad rulers' point of view, is but violence and war.

By and large the adoption of such hostile policies by Paris against Iran's interests can only undermine the future of the Paris-Tehran politico-economic ties even further. It can also bolster the position of those political wings in Iran who favor a continuation of distancing and a restriction of relations between the two capitals, if not for keeping things on the boil.

For a fact the French military and technical assistance to Baghdad cannot at all be justified in terms of the two countries' ties alone.

The reason lies in the simple fact that the transfer of technology of advanced weapons to Iraq will lead to the creation of a thicker smog in the atmosphere of Tehran-Baghdad peace talks within the Resolution 598 framework. It will also prevent the reduction of tension between Iran and France.

Editorial Urges Saudis To 'Mend Fences'

NC0805210589 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 4 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Saudis and Their Time-Wasting Deals With Iraq Threatens Region's Peace"]

[Text] In spite of some positive signs that had surfaced last month regarding the participation of Iranian pilgrim's in this year's Hajj once again there are feelers that the holy congregation in Mecca may be convened without Iranians.

The two major problems seem to be the number of the pilgrims from the Islamic Republic and the manner in which they are going to hold, the anti-imperialism and anti-Zionist demonstration known as Bara'at Walk.

For a fact, however, reaching an agreement between Riyadh and Tehran particularly over the Hajj issue is fraught with significant implications.

Naturally then, if the two capitals fail to solve their ideological differences, new grounds are not likely to be broken regarding the political impasse that exists between the two governments. However, there is still time for Riyadh to mend fences and come up with a positive move on Iran's Hajj demands.

Meanwhile, according to Minister of Islamic Culture and Guidance Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami Saudi Arabia seems bent to prevent the participation of Iranian pilgrims in the Hajj rituals by time wasting and dilly-dallying tactics.

The minister's statement can then be taken as Iran's rejection of the Saudi proposals on the pilgrims' quota and the ways in which the Bara'at Walk can be held.

One thing, however, is quite clear: Riyadh's claim that it lacks the facilities to accommodate 150,000 pilgrims from Iran is definitely untrue. The reason lies in the simple fact that before 1987, Iran always went the same number of pilgrims to the holy land and no word of objection was ever raised by the Saudis.

Besides it should be noted that the so-called quota assigned to the Islamic nations is not usually met by many nations. A case in point is the poverty-stricken Third World nations which have never sent as many pilgrims as foreseen in the quota system. Has Nigeria, for instance, with a 70-million population, ever sent 90,000 pilgrims to Mecca? Given this reality the Saudi resort to the facility problem is but a lame excuse.

So, in spite of the emphasis of the Imam and the top-ranking officials on the maintenance of peace and order by the pilgrims during their stay in Saudi Arabia, it is obvious that it is Riyadh that is trying to put snags on the way.

It should also be noted that Iranian pilgrims had also performed the Bara'at Walk before the bloody event in 1987 when hundreds of pilgrims were brutally gunned down in Mecca. It may, therefore, be concluded that it is this negative attitude of the Saudis that is blocking the way for the Iranian and Saudi delegations to reach an agreement on the issue.

It should also be noted that the quota system for the Hajj pilgrims from each country was first brought up in the Organization of the Islamic Countries in Amman. This system has not been applied by the Saudis to any nation and there is no reason why Iran should be subject to this first.

However, it is still hoped that Saudis will end their procrastination and shilly-shallying policies on this very significant issue and voice their view on the matter officially once and for all.

Ministry Reports Abadan Oil Shipments Resume

LD1005083489 Tehran IRNA in English 0705 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA—The second shipment of fuel oil from the newly reconstructed Abadan refinery was completed Tuesday afternoon, the Oil Ministry's Public Relations Office announced.

The shipment, weighing 77,000 tons, was loaded on an 83,000-ton Danish tanker at Badar Mahshahr Port [placename as received] to a destination in Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

The first shipment, after resumption of work in the war-hit refinery, was carried 4 days earlier.

The refinery itself was put into operation with an initial capacity of 130,000 barrels per day (bp) on April 1.

The plant is expected to increase its capacity later this year. Its production capacity before the Iran-Iraq war was 650,000 bpd.

Execution of Bank Note Forgers Approved

LD0905222689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 May 89

[Excerpt] Based on a proposal made by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs, and approved by the Committee for Discerning Expediency for the System, the punishment for those who attempt to forge bank notes, those who import, distribute, or use forged bank notes has been increased to death by execution.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Irvani, in an interview with the press on Tuesday [9 May] announced the news and added: According to the law increasing the punisment for those who forge money which will be implemented in the current year, anyone who is involved in advising or mediating in forging the bank notes used in the country, or anyone who in full knowledge of the notes being forged tries to distribute or spend them, if he is a member of a gang or intends to fight against the Islamic regime, will be condemned to death by execution.

Those who intentionally and consciously import forged bank notes into the country, will also be condemned to death as corrupt on earth [mfsid fil ardh]. [passage omitted]

Pakistan

PPP, MQM Agree To Discuss Differences

BK1005024989 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] The Pakistan People's Party [PPP] and the Muhajir Qaumi Movement [MQM] have agreed in principle to end their differences through negotiations.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of the teams of the two parties in Karachi yesterday [9 May]. Further negotiations are to be held today.

The PPP was represented by the Sind chief minister's adviser for information, Iqbal Haider, and Rashid Rabbani, while the MQM was represented by Fazal Iqbal and Afaq Ahmad.

UN Delegate on Nuclear Nonproliferation

BK1005084589 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has reiterated its commitment to nuclear nonproliferation and firm resolve to keep the region free from nuclear weapons.

The Pakistan delegate, Mr Mirza Javed Chauhan, told the Disarmament Commission that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons, nor does it has any intention to do so. It is prepared to accept any equitable and nondiscriminatory agreement that would permit the countries of the region not to acquire or pursue nuclear weapons.

He said in this regard Pakistan has proposed a conference on nuclear nonproliferation in South Asia under the auspices of the United Nations.

He called for establishing a mutually acceptable military equilibrium among the regional states keeping in view the capacity of each state for indigenous (?arms) production, acquisition from external sources, and the level of sophistication of arms.

This is a U S Government publication Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U S Government Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals Items generally are processed from the first or best available source, it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated Items from foreign language sources are translated, those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source Times within items are as given by the source Passages in boldface or italics are as published

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U S Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U S Government Printing Office, Washington, D C 20402

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630 Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue

U S Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P O Box 2604, Washington, D C 20013 Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D C 20301 (Telephone (202) 373-3771, Autovon 243-3771)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States